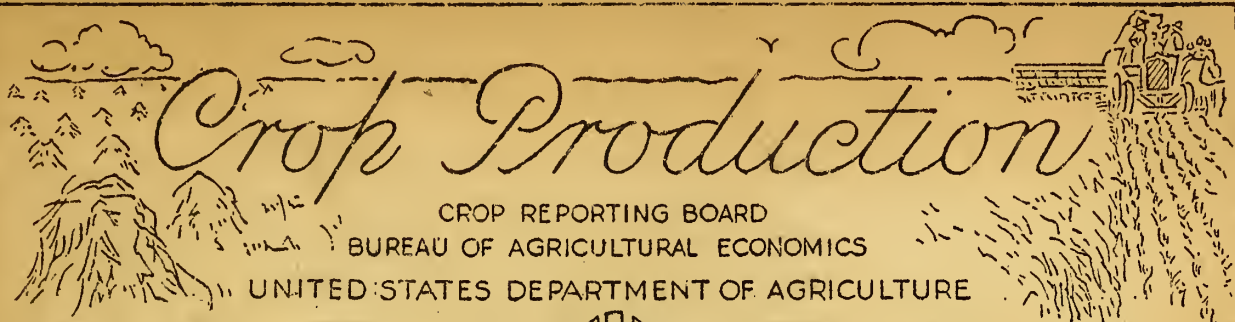


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Release: October 11, 1948



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average:	1947	Indic.:	Average:	1947	Indicated	
	1937-46:		Oct. 1, 1948 1/	1937-46:		Sept. 1, 1948 1/	Oct. 1, 1948 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	31.4	28.6	41.7	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,528,815	3,567,955
Wheat, all....."	16.1	18.4	18.0	942,623	1,364,919	1,284,995	1,283,770
Winter....."	16.6	19.5	18.6	688,606	1,067,970	981,415	981,415
All spring...."	14.9	15.3	16.0	254,017	296,949	303,580	302,355
Durum....."	14.0	15.0	14.5	34,619	43,983	45,938	45,938
Other spring.."	15.1	15.3	16.3	219,398	252,966	257,642	256,417
Oats....."	32.3	31.5	36.4	1,231,814	1,215,970	1,493,407	1,492,957
Barley....."	23.7	25.5	26.1	292,811	279,182	317,229	317,240
Rye....."	12.1	12.8	12.2	37,398	25,977	26,664	26,664
Buckwheat....."	16.9	14.2	17.8	7,022	7,334	6,174	6,308
Flaxseed....."	9.0	9.9	11.1	26,756	39,763	47,309	49,975
Rice....."	46.9	47.3	45.7	60,460	79,345	76,993	78,766
Sorghums for grain"	15.7	17.1	17.9	99,791	95,609	132,152	127,654
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.35	97,563	102,500	98,494	99,094
Hay, wild....."	.88	.91	.87	11,437	13,306	12,916	12,916
Hay, alfalfa...."	2.16	2.25	2.26	31,540	33,475	33,283	33,765
Hay, clover and timothy 2/...."	1.35	1.39	1.32	23,617	32,569	29,503	29,503
Hay, lespedeza.."	1.06	1.03	1.13	5,807	6,768	6,829	6,933
Beans, dry edible							
100 lb. bag	3/ 914	3/ 976	3/ 1,060	16,716	17,164	19,411	19,258
Peas, dry field.."	3/ 1,242	3/ 1,252	3/ 1,148	5,278	6,513	3,536	3,536
Soybeans for beans	18.8	16.3	20.8	134,642	181,362	205,635	205,820
Cowpeas for peas"	5.3	5.3	6.0	--	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	708	646	687	1,750,718	2,187,985	2,302,405	2,293,985
Potatoes.....bu.	139.3	182.0	198.4	392,143	384,407	408,366	418,355
Sweetpotatoes...."	89.2	93.5	97.3	64,866	57,178	52,653	52,665
Tobacco.....lb.	1,008	1,142	1,185	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,787,723	1,820,032
Sugarcane for							
sugar & seed..ton	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,060	5,437	6,201	6,191
Sugar beets....."	12.4	14.2	13.2	9,771	12,504	9,998	10,016
Broomcorn....."	3/ 308	3/ 290	3/ 307	43	33	20	28
Hops.....lb.	1,240	1,262	1,253	43,532	50,098	52,216	50,125
Pasture.....act.	5/ 74	5/ 74	5/ 72	--	--	--	--

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1948
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated Sept. 1, 1948	Indicated Oct. 1, 1948
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/115,058	2/113,041	100,478	96,312
Peaches....."	2/66,725	2/82,603	69,358	67,467
Pears....."	2/30,222	2/35,312	26,372	26,358
Grapes.....ton	2/2,701	3,072	3,015	2,256
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/170	173	201	201
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/240	198	250	250
Cranberries (5 States).....bbl	674	790	843	899
Pecans.....lb.	109,476	118,639	160,553	169,684

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Million pounds			Millions		
August.....	10,156	10,595	10,557	3,379	3,818	3,922
September.....	8,987	9,259	9,160	2,906	3,366	3,536
Jan.-Sept. Incl.....	88,993	94,450	91,239	38,996	44,859	44,379

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1937-46		1947		1948	
	Per- cent	1,000 bushels	Per- cent	1,000 bushels	Per- cent	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain 3/.....	14.3	340,666	8.6	254,210	5.3	114,550
Wheats.....	49.1	464,046	44.7	610,300	42.3	542,891
Oats.....	81.0	997,657	79.3	964,340	79.6	1,100,320
Barley.....	4/70.8	4/224,915	57.5	160,403	66.3	210,178
Rye.....	4/70.3	4/24,719	51.9	13,482	52.6	14,028
Soybeans for beans 3/..	4/2.1	4/3,463	1.1	2,236	1.0	1,807

- 1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
- 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
- 3/ Old crop.
- 4/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1948

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average		harvest,	
	1937-46	1947	1948	percent of
Corn, all.	89,616	83,981	85,497	101.8
Wheat, all.	58,832	74,186	71,502	96.4
Winter	41,724	54,780	52,639	96.1
All spring	17,107	19,406	18,863	97.2
Durum.	2,549	2,925	3,170	108.4
Other spring	14,558	16,481	15,693	95.2
Oats	38,056	38,648	40,970	106.0
Barley	12,615	10,947	12,177	111.2
Rye.	3,055	2,022	2,187	108.2
Buckwheat.	416	518	354	68.3
Flaxseed	2,938	4,026	4,514	112.1
Rice	1,298	1,677	1,723	102.7
Sorghums for grain	6,221	5,606	7,132	127.2
Cotton	22,631	21,269	23,323	109.7
Hay, all.	73,018	75,291	73,624	97.8
Hay, wild.	12,966	14,600	14,833	101.6
Hay, alfalfa	14,600	14,908	14,957	100.3
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	21,062	23,402	22,356	95.5
Hay, lespedeza	5,481	6,545	6,148	93.9
Beans, dry edible.	1,832	1,759	1,816	103.2
Peas, dry field.	412	520	308	59.2
Soybeans for beans	7,162	11,125	9,900	89.0
Cowpeas 2/	2,710	1,143	1,069	93.5
Peanuts 3/	2,531	3,389	3,340	98.6
Potatoes	2,826	2,112	2,109	99.9
Sweetpotatoes.	728	611	541	88.5
Tobacco.	1,644	1,845	1,536	83.2
Sorgo for sirup.	191	162	123	75.9
Sugarcane for sugar and seed . .	297	321	323	100.6
Sugarcane for sirup.	124	112	97	86.6
Sugar beets,	784	881	758	86.0
Broomcorn.	276	226	185	81.9
Hops. ,	35	40	40	100.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Picked and threshed.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

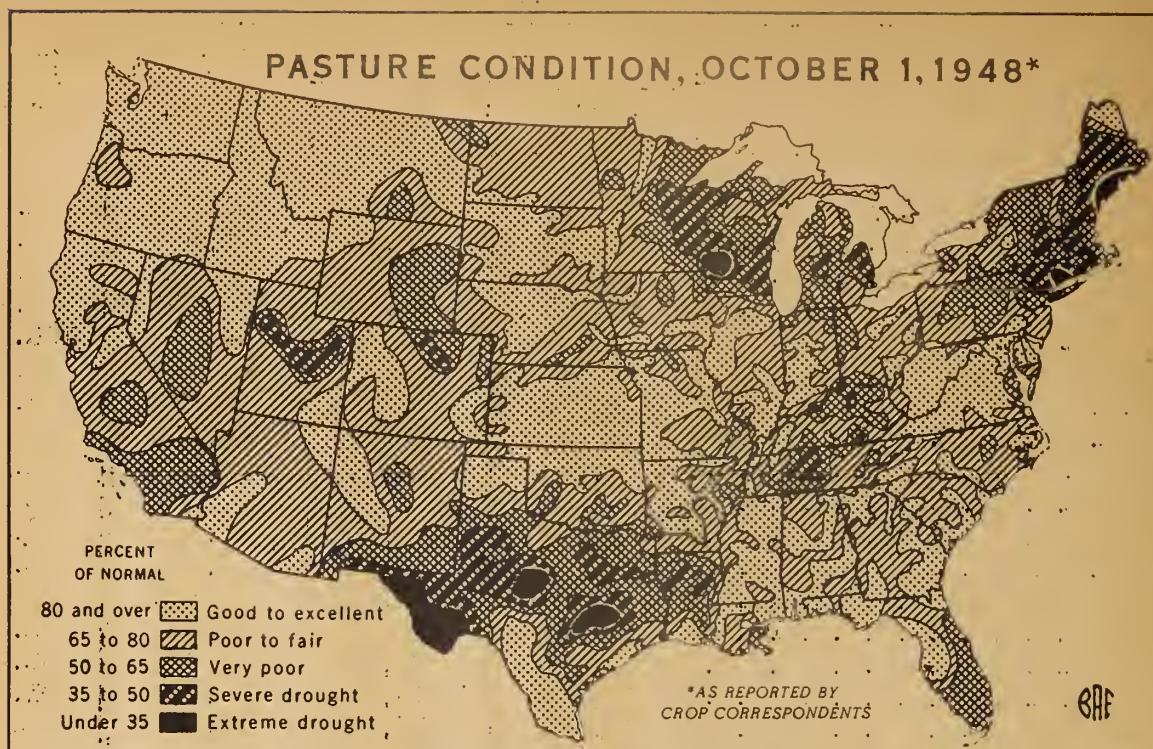
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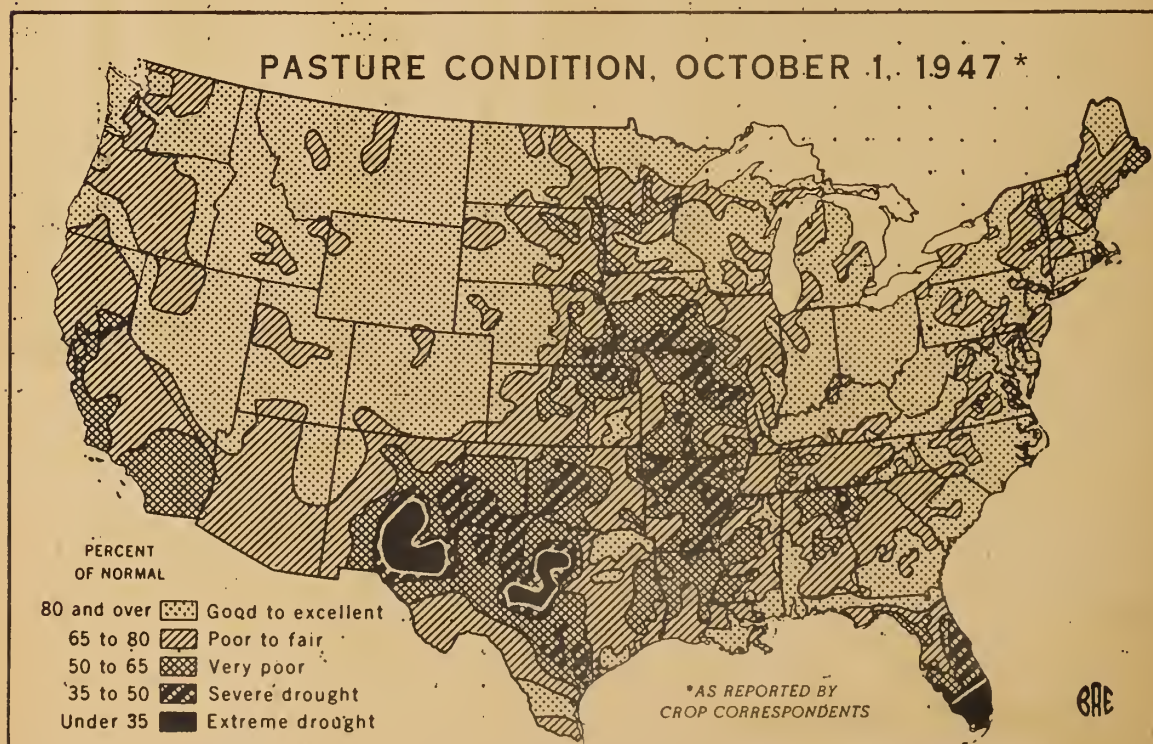
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46932 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1948

Favorable to ideal conditions during September for maturing and harvesting crops has practically assured realization of earlier prospects for unprecedented production in 1948. Currently, indications are that the total outturn of all crops will be 8 percent above the record set in 1946.

A record-breaking 3,568 million bushel corn crop is now safe from frost. In fact, a frost would be welcome in many areas to terminate growth and promote curing, so that picking may begin on a large scale. Other late growing crops, such as soybeans and buckwheat, also matured with only negligible frost damage and are now being harvested.

A few crops were adversely affected by September weather. Among these were cotton, as dry weather limited boll development; sugarcane, damaged in Florida by a tropical storm; and sorghums, reduced in yield by lack of rain in the Southwest. Peanuts did not set as many nuts as the growth of vines had indicated, but the crop is early and of fine quality. For other crops, changes from September 1 forecasts are relatively slight. The most significant are the increase in potatoes, resulting from a record yield of 196 bushels per acre; another boost in flaxseed of 6 percent; the recovery of the Southern rice crop; more hay, put up under ideal conditions; and more tobacco. Other changes include more barley, buckwheat, sugar beets, sweet-potatoes, pecans, and cranberries, but less spring wheat, oats, dry beans, hops, apples, peaches, pears and grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Considering all these changes, aggregate production remained at 135 percent of the 1923-32 base. This is 9 points above the previous high mark of 1946. Record outturns are in sight for corn, soybeans, peanuts, pecans, and cranberries. Near record crops of wheat, oats, flaxseed, rice, sorghum grain, dry beans, and citrus fruits are in prospect. Cotton, barley, all hay, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, peaches, grapes, cherries, and apricots, all are above average. Only rye, buckwheat, dry pea, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, apples, and pears are below average in production.

September weather was mostly warm and dry. Frosts were few and light, and little damage was reported, though killing frosts occurred early in October in a few northern and high altitude localities. Average temperatures were normal to 3 degrees above normal in most of the country and up to 6 degrees above normal in the upper Missouri-Mississippi Valley. Average temperatures were slightly below normal in strips along the Gulf of Mexico and along the Pacific Ocean. Precipitation was relatively light, but timed for the greatest benefit. Only limited and scattered sections received normal September rainfall, such as several parts of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas, a small area centering at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, another in eastern South Dakota and Nebraska, the southern tip of Texas, and the extreme Pacific Northwest. A few very dry areas received some relief in the first week of October, as in New England. This kind of weather was favorable to ideal for maturing and harvesting crops, virtually all of which were safe from frost, and for improving their quality. This factor largely offset most ill effects of the dry weather, one of the chief exceptions being in the yield of cotton.

Fall plowing, field preparation and seeding of fall grains proceeded seasonally in September, although these operations were slowed toward the end of the month by lack of topsoil moisture in much of the country. In the South, seeding of winter grains made good progress, though delayed somewhat in drier portions. In the southern Great Plains, wheat seeded on summer fallow had adequate subsoil moisture, but topsoil was dry, limiting further operations to wheat sown in the dust. In the central and northern Plains areas, early seeded wheat was up to fairly good stands and will soon furnish grazing. Subsoil moisture was mostly adequate but the dry topsoil was delaying operations. Some growers were awaiting rain, others were "dusting in" their wheat. In the North Central States also the dry topsoil had delayed seeding, although most farmers were waiting until "fly-free" dates before starting on their wheat.

Production of feed grains is now expected to total 135 million tons, exceeding by nearly 11 million tons the record set in 1946. Carryover stocks of corn are the smallest since 1937. Nevertheless, the October 1 total supply of feed grains on farms is a record quantity. Considering the reduced livestock numbers, the supply per animal unit will be the most liberal of record. The 99 million tons of hay now estimated, plus a large carryover, provides supplies which are more liberal per hay-consuming animal unit than in any year prior to 1945. Pastures were not producing the usual quantity of fall feed, as condition was reported lower than last October 1 and below average for the date. Lack of rain affected pastures severely in the North Atlantic and western Lake States, in Kentucky, Tennessee, the western Gulf States, and scattered parts of the West. Range pastures are in the poorest condition since October 1, 1939, although most ranges have a good supply of cured feed, except in dry areas. Lack of feed has forced some early movement of cattle and sheep from parts of Wyoming and other local areas, but total cattle movement was less than in September 1947.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Food grain production continues at a near-record level, for the slight decline in the spring wheat estimate is more than offset by improvement in rice and buckwheat prospects. The aggregate of 41.2^{million} tons is second only to the 43.6 million tons produced in 1947. This aggregate is made up of 1,284 million bushels of wheat, 79 million bushels of rice, both near record crops; nearly 26.7 million bushels of rye and 6.3 million bushels of buckwheat, the latter an improvement over the September forecast. The total of the 4 feed and 4 food grains is 176.2 million tons, topping by 15 million tons the previous record total of 161.2 million tons produced in 1946.

Harvest of oilseeds proceeded under favorable conditions, tending to substantiate earlier prospects for a record volume of these crops. Improved yields of flaxseed and soybeans more than offset slight decreases from a month ago in peanuts and cottonseed. With soybeans and peanuts record crops, flaxseed exceeded only in 1943, and cottonseed nearly one-fourth above average, aggregate oilseed production may be 40 percent above average and 20 percent above last year. During September, tobacco prospects improved about 2 percent and potatoes a little more, but the sweetpotato estimate changed little. Improvement in sugar beets, for which harvest has just begun, more than offset a slight decline in sugarcane caused by storm damage in Florida.

Milk production per cow continued at a record rate during September. But with milk cow numbers the lowest in 18 years, total production of milk in September was 1 percent less than in 1947 and the smallest for the month since 1930. Cows were fed grain and concentrates at a record rate and the poor supply of pasture feed was supplemented with hay where needed. Farm flocks produced eggs at a record rate for September. In spite of smaller numbers of layers on hand, total production was 5 percent more than last September. The number of pullets on farms is 7 percent less than a year ago and 5 percent below average for October 1. The number of all potential layers on farms is 5 percent less than a year ago, but only 1 percent below average. Egg-feed price relationships improved with lower feed costs.

The aggregate production of 21 kinds of grass, legume, and winter-cover crop seeds forecast to date is 378.2 million pounds of clean seed, nearly one-fourth less than in 1947 and one-fifth below the 1942-46 average. Not included in this total are alfalfa, sudan grass and lespedeza seed, for which forecasts have not yet been made. Production of grass seeds was particularly disappointing, with small cutturns for each of the 7 kinds. Timothy, bromegrass, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass and meadow-fescue were especially short, each being half or less than half of last year's crop. In many cases seed was plowed up and the acreage diverted to competing cash crops. Winter-cover seed production, making up nearly half of the total, shows about the same relationship with past years as the total. Clover seeds brighten the seed supply aspect, with 10 percent more than last year, the 127.6 million pounds equaling the average. Red, alsike, and Ladino clovers were produced in larger quantities than last year, but sweet clover and white clover seed production was smaller.

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C..

October 11, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

As harvest of the Nation's deciduous fruit crops neared completion, it was evident that total production would not reach earlier expectations. The estimate on October 1 was 12 percent less than in 1947 and 5 percent less than average. All major deciduous fruits are below last year except cherries and apricots; however, all are above average except apples, pears, and plums and prunes. Citrus prospects are favorable in all areas except Arizona, where irrigation water continues short. A total citrus production in 1948-49 almost equal to the large 1947-48 outturn is indicated by conditions on October 1. Oranges are expected to total a little more than last season, but grapefruit about a tenth less. Tree nuts are estimated 20 percent above last year and 35 percent above average. The record pecan crop continued to improve during September. Walnuts are estimated near record, almonds and filberts above average.

A bountiful supply of fall vegetables, about one-seventh more than either last year or average, is still in prospect. Larger supplies than last fall are expected for 8 vegetables, ranging from 4 percent more early fall tomatoes to 49 percent more carrots. Only celery, cucumbers, lettuce and green peppers are expected to be in lighter supply than last fall, and all of these are above average except green peppers. Harvest of early fall vegetables, available largely in October and November, has been started and supplies promise to be a fourth larger than last fall and above average. Late fall tonnage is indicated slightly lower than last year, but at least one-third above average.

The aggregate of 4,501,090 tons indicated on October 1 for seven vegetables for processing (green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, canning beets, lima beans and pimientos) is about 12 percent less than the 1947 production, but about 4 percent above the 10-year average. The harvesting of vegetables for processing continued quite active through September. Production prospects for sweet corn, kraut cabbage from contract acreage, canning beets, and green lima beans were slightly more favorable than on September 1. Tomato production prospects declined slightly during the month. The production of green peas for processing in 1948 is about 17 percent less than the 1947 production, according to preliminary estimates, but only 2 percent below the 10-year average.

CORN: The Nation's corn crop advanced with helpful September weather, which assured the largest corn production on record. Corn production for 1948 is now estimated at 3,567,955,000 bushels, an increase of 39 million bushels compared with September 1 indications. This prospective crop is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the relatively small crop of 1947 and surpasses the previous all corn production record established in 1946 by 10 percent.

Corn production in the United States edged above 3 billion bushels for the first time in 1942 and again in 1944 -- both war years. The 3 billion mark was passed again in 1946 to set a new production record. The expected crop this year will be the first one to top the $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushel mark.

The 1948 production will be obtained from a harvested acreage now estimated to be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent smaller than the average for the 1937-1946 period, and only about 2 percent above the small acreage last year. The higher production level this year is therefore largely attributable to better yields.

CROP REPORT

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October 11, 1948

October 1, 19483:00 P.M. (U.S.T.)

Indicated all corn average yield per acre for the United States as of October 1 is estimated at 41.7 bushels and also promises to be the best on record. If final season results confirm the favorable October 1 outlook, this year's average corn yield will run nearly 5 bushels higher than the peak record obtained in 1946 and would be around 10 bushels above the average all corn yield for the 10-year period 1937 to 1946. The 1948 yield will be 13 bushels above the poor season in 1947. Only four States failed to show October 1 yield prospects above the 10-year average and these were lesser corn-growing States. Most of the important corn-growing States had October 1 yield prospects much higher than the 10-year average; which illustrates the widespread nature of this season's higher corn yield levels.

In striking contrast to last year, frosts have not been a major threat to 1948 production. Corn acreage was generally seeded earlier this spring and the season encouraged rapid progress of the crop. Dry weather starting in August and continuing through September prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains. Its effect was not as detrimental as expected to corn except in scattered sections. In the Corn Belt, particularly along its northern limits, dry weather hastened maturity and the bulk of the acreage is generally considered safe from frost. Not only has September been favorable for maturing the crop, but it has also promoted harvesting and silo filling, which is now essentially completed in all principal dairy areas.

Grain corn production for this year is estimated at 3,220 million bushels on the basis of the excellent crop conditions almost universally reported at the beginning of the month. Grain production promises to be the largest ever harvested and exceeds 1947 by about 50 percent and tops the previous record recorded in 1946 by about 9 percent.

Reports from farmers throughout the Corn Belt at the beginning of October made a very optimistic picture for this year's corn production. Picking and husking was just getting under way on the first of the month, but the absence of general killing frosts and the rapidly lowering moisture content of ripening corn were encouraging for full yields. In some cases, frosts would assist in drying out the corn for mechanical picking operations. Yields per acre would not be greatly affected by frosts as much of the crop has already ripened.

Throughout the Eastern Corn Belt corn yield prospects gained about a bushel over expectations on September 1. As is true generally in the North Central States, corn is excellent in quality and safe from frost injury. Conditions in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have been nearly ideal for ripening corn during September and the forepart of October. Hail and wind damage have been injurious in parts of northern Illinois and droughts reduced yields in parts of Wisconsin. In the Eastern part of the Corn Belt, however, reserve soil moisture supplies were an important factor in yield improvement and offset some of the adverse effects of continued dry weather. West of the Mississippi River, the Corn Belt States also showed improvement, although it was not as pronounced as the eastern Corn Belt States. The Iowa crop is well dried out and quality is running higher than usual. In Minnesota, corn had nearly reached full maturity by October 1 and harvest was beginning. Prospects were excellent in both South Dakota and Nebraska although dry weather has been harmful in sections of the two States. The crop in this area has also dried out very rapidly.

Corn in the Northeastern States made favorable progress, although lack of rainfall has had some adverse effect on yields. Yields from early planted corn in the South Atlantic States are exceeding earlier expectations and overall production prospects on October 1 were not greatly different from a month earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the South Central States, corn is well along. Harvesting is advancing favorably in Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Louisiana. Yields are verifying the good levels anticipated last month, and in some cases are above expectations.

Dry weather in the Western States has caused some deterioration in prospects but much of the crop has advanced beyond the point of serious frost damage.

CORN STOCKS OF OLD CORN: Stocks of old corn on farms on October 1, 1948 are estimated at 114,550,000 bushels, about 5.3 percent of the 1947 corn for grain production and the lowest October 1 farm stocks since 1937. This carry-over into the new crop year compares with 254,210,000 bushels on October 1, 1947 and is about one-third of the 1937-46 average October 1 stocks of 340,666,000 bushels.

The total supply of corn on farms (stocks on farms and the October 1, 1948 estimates of corn for grain production) is 3,335 million bushels, or about 927 million bushels more than the October 1 farm supply a year ago, and is the largest October 1 farm supply on record. The 10-year average supply was 2,883,631,000 bushels.

In the North Central States, the farm stocks of corn on October 1, 1948 were 72,825,000 bushels, or 65 percent less than a year ago when the stocks were 208,877,000 bushels. In the North Atlantic States, stocks were 24 percent below a year ago, and in the South Central area they were down 21 percent, while increased stocks of 15 and 45 percent were indicated in the South Atlantic and Western areas, respectively.

Disappearance of corn for the three months ending October 1 this year was 311,983,000 bushels, compared with an average disappearance for the period of 315,124,000 bushels.

WHEAT: Total wheat production is estimated at 1,283,770,000 bushels, slightly less than the September 1 estimate, 6 percent below the record 1947 crop of 1,364,919,000 bushels, but 36 percent above the 1937-46 average of 942,623,000 bushels. This year's total production consists of a winter wheat crop of 981,415,000 bushels, the second largest on record, plus a spring wheat crop of 302,355,000 bushels.

Weather during the maturing and harvesting periods was generally favorable for the spring wheat crop, but in South Dakota final harvest yields failed to come up to earlier expectations. In Washington and Oregon, where harvest is later than usual due to above normal rainfall and late seeding, spring wheat yields are a little below earlier prospects. Reduced yields in these three States and New Mexico were nearly offset by increased yields in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, with the result that the U.S. yield of all spring wheat is practically the same as indicated on September 1, and the all wheat yield remains unchanged at 18.0 bushels per acre, compared with 18.4 last year and the 10-year average of 16.1 bushels.

All spring wheat production at 302,355,000 bushels is 2 percent above the 1947 crop of 296,949,000 bushels, and 19 percent above the average of 254,017,000 bushels. Yield of all spring wheat is now indicated at 16.0 bushels per acre, compared with 15.3 in 1947 and the 10-year average of 14.9 bushels.

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Durum wheat production, unchanged from the September 1 estimate of 45,938,000 bushels, is 4 percent above last year's crop of 43,983,000 bushels and a third larger than the average of 34,619,000 bushels. Yield of durum wheat is estimated at 14.5 bushels per acre--a half bushel less than last year but a half bushel above average.

Other spring wheat production is estimated at 256,417,000 bushels, 1 percent more than the 1947 crop of 252,966,000 bushels, and 17 percent above the average of 219,398,000 bushels. Yield of other spring wheat is now estimated at 16.3 bushels per acre, 1 bushel more than last year and 1.2 bushels above average. Weather was favorable for harvest and most of the crop was combined or threshed by October 1, except for a few irrigated areas in Montana, and some late seeded fields in Washington and Oregon.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 totaled 542,891,000 bushels. This is 67 million bushels less than the near record farm stocks of a year ago, but is well above the 1937-46 average of 464 million bushels. October 1 farm stocks were the fourth highest of record despite the 835 million bushel disappearance for the July 1 to October 1 quarter. The disappearance was 46 percent above average and even higher than the 795 million bushels for the same period of 1947.

Farm stocks are below last year in all areas of the country, except in the West where they are above 1947. The increase in this area is due largely to the increased stocks in Montana where two-thirds of the large 1948 crop is still on hand. About 45 percent of the Nation's total farm stocks of wheat are in three States -- North Dakota, Kansas and Montana.

OATS: Oats production is estimated at 1,492,957,000 bushels, exceeded only by the record crop of 1,536, million bushels in 1945 and the 1946 crop of 1,498, million bushels. This is 21 percent above the 1937-46 average, about the same as indicated last month and 277, million bushels above the near average 1947 crop. Yields per acre show improvement from last month in Michigan and Wisconsin, but declines in the Dakotas and Oregon with gains about offsetting losses. With some exceptions, mainly the southwestern States yields are above average and for improved varieties were unusually high in the major producing North Central States. Harvest in Oregon has been delayed by wet weather. Harvest operations elsewhere are about completed except for some threshing in New England States. There was more than usual discoloring of the earlier harvested crop from rains, but the bulk of the crop was secured in good condition. Quality is above average.

The indicated yield is 36.4 bushels per acre, compared with 31.5 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 32.3 bushels.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Oats stocks on farms October 1 are estimated at 1,188,320,000 bushels. This is 23 percent larger than the 964,340,000 bushels held on farms a year ago and 19 percent above the 10-year October 1 average of 997,657,000 bushels. Current stocks are the second largest of record, being exceeded only in 1945, and amount to approximately 80 percent of the 1948 production.

Disappearance from the 1948 supply (July 1 farm stocks plus 1948 production) totaling 476,116,000 bushels is about 33 million bushels less than the disappearance during the corresponding quarter a year earlier, but is 48 million bushels more than the 1937-46 average for the quarter.

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BARLEY: The 1948 barley crop is placed at 317,240,000 bushels, only 11,000 bushels larger than indicated on September 1. A slight decrease in indicated production in Michigan was more than compensated by similar slight improvements in Utah, Nevada, Maine and Vermont. Elsewhere, harvest had been completed on September 1, or prospects remained the same during September. Only in Oregon was any sizeable portion of the crop remaining to be harvested after October 1.

The indicated yield of 26.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1915, 0.6 of a bushel higher than last year, and 10 percent above the 1937-46 average. Prospective production is about 14 percent larger than last year, 6 percent above the ten-year average, and the largest since 1943.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: October 1 stocks of barley on farms amounted to 66 percent of production, compared with 58 percent last year and the average of 71 percent. Because of this year's larger production, the October 1 stocks of 210,178,000 bushels were 31 percent above last year's stocks of 160,403,000 bushels and the highest since 1943. However, they were 7 percent below the average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 are estimated at 14,028,000 bushels, about 4 percent above the October 1 stocks of last year, but 43 percent below the average October 1 stocks of 24,719,000 bushels.

This year's stocks amount to approximately 53 percent of the 1948 production, compared with 52 percent last year and with the average of 70 percent.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat is estimated at 6,308,000 bushels, about 14 percent less than the production of 7,334,000 bushels in 1947, and 10 percent less than the 10-year average of 7,022,000 bushels. The crop matured without frost damage, and average yields per acre were a little better than earlier indications in New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, but lower in Michigan. In most of the other buckwheat producing States, average yields per acre remained about steady with the early season reports. Factors affecting yield were more favorable this season than during 1947, resulting in an indicated average yield of 17.8 bushels per acre, compared with 14.2 bushels last year. The decrease of about 32 percent in acreage is accountable for the decline in production in 1948.

RICE: Prospects for late-maturing rice improved during September in the Southern rice area, reversing the unfavorable aspects that caused a decline during August. Production is now estimated at nearly 79 million bushels, almost up to the 1947 record. The average yield is 45.7 bushels per acre on a record acreage, and is below the yield for either last year or the average.

Harvest is going well in the Southern rice area. In Arkansas, fields are being cut or combined as rapidly as they reach maturity, aided by favorable weather and dry fields. Drier and storage capacity is reported mostly adequate. In Louisiana, the late crop has improved since rains fell in September, although in some areas salt water intrusions had limited yields. The Texas crop remains as estimated a month ago, with harvest well along.

In California, the rice crop is later than usual because of cool summer weather. September weather retarded filling and ripening and the final outturn depends largely on favorable weather until harvest. These factors are reflected in slightly lower prospects than on September 1.

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FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is estimated at 49,975,000 bushels, second only to the all-time record crop of 50 million bushels harvested in 1943, and 87 percent above the 1937-46 average of 26,756,000 bushels. Production in 1947 amounted to 39,763,000 bushels.

Yields are turning out better than indicated earlier in the season, and are now expected to reach 11.1 bushels per acre, 1.2 bushels higher than last year and 2.1 bushels above the 10-year average.

The season has been favorable for growth and development in the main flaxseed belt of the northern Great Plains, and harvesting was completed before October 1 in all but the northernmost areas. In North Dakota the late crop is made, but a hard frost is needed to stop growth and dry up stems. Dry weather in South Dakota during September hastened maturity without any serious effect on yield.

TOBACCO: A total of 1,820 million pounds of all tobacco is estimated as of October 1. This is about 2 percent higher than was forecast a month ago, and compares with 2,108 million pounds last year and 2,522 million pounds, the record in 1946.

The crop of flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 1,032 million pounds, compared with 1,317 million pounds in 1947. Marketing of type 12 is practically over and more than two thirds of type 12 production have been sold. Activity is high in all of the markets of the type 11 area.

The burley crop is placed at 508 million pounds, about 5 percent higher than last year's crop, but much below the record 1946 crop when 614 million pounds were harvested. Ideal weather conditions prevailed throughout the season in the mountain areas of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee as well as most of Kentucky. Early season droughty conditions in parts of Kentucky and some sections of middle Tennessee restricted growth, but as burley plants were set closer in the row than usual, yields are generally satisfactory and quality is expected to be good. The Southern Maryland crop is indicated at 35.2 million pounds. It was barned under favorable conditions, and the quality is reported better than usual.

The production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 69.1 million pounds, and compares with 85.8 million pounds produced last year. Dry weather during early season for types 22 and 23 retarded growth, but rainfall during the late growing season was favorable. Good harvesting weather has made it possible for most of the crop to be cut and housed under favorable circumstances. Dark air-cured tobacco production is placed at 34.0 million pounds, about 9 percent below last year's crop. Growing and harvesting conditions for dark air-cured tobacco were about the same as for types 22 and 23, except that type 35 fared better through the season than any of the other dark types.

The production of all cigar tobacco is estimated at 141 million pounds, compared with last year's crop of 144 million pounds. Fillers account for 68.2 million pounds, about 3 million pounds above last year, while production of binders at 57.8 million pounds is less than last year's production by almost 8 million pounds. Production of wrappers is indicated at 14.6 million pounds, compared with 13.4 million pounds in 1947.

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SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghums for grain is estimated at 127,654,000 bushels, about 3 percent below the September 1 estimate, but about one-third above the 1947 crop of 95,609,000 bushels, and 28 percent above the average of 99,791,000 bushels.

Hot, dry weather during September in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, and cool weather in California resulted in lower yield prospects than expected earlier in the season. Reduced prospects in this group of States offset improvements in Kansas, Missouri, Alabama, and Arizona where conditions were more favorable. The United States yield of sorghum for grain is estimated at 17.9 bushels per acre, compared with 17.1 bushels in 1947 and the average of 15.7 bushels.

The crop is generally beyond danger of killing frosts. Harvest was well under way in southern States by October 1, except in the higher altitudes where the crop is reaching maturity. In Texas, harvest was mostly completed except in the High Plains area. Some excellent yields are reported from the newer combine type varieties in Nebraska and Kansas.

DRY BEANS: Production prospects of dry beans dropped slightly during the month. October 1 reports indicate a crop of 19.3 million bags (100 pound bags uncleaned basis) -- about 150,000 bags below the September 1 forecast. The crop this year is the second highest of record, over 2 million bags above the 1947 production and about 2½ million bags higher than the 10-year average.

In the eastern bean area, production is down slightly from a month ago. New York indicated no change, but yields were lower in Maine and Michigan. The season in New York has been excellent. The first general frost came after October 1 and by that date beans were largely mature so that frost damage has been insignificant. In Michigan, the weather has been near ideal for harvesting although yields are turning out lower than indicated a month ago. The reduced yields are due mainly to the dry hot weather of late August.

The Great Northern bean area reports improved production prospects. Montana and Wyoming show no change, but Nebraska indicates sharply increased yields over those reported a month ago. Idaho has an excellent crop with the yield per acre about 137 pounds above average.

In the southwestern (Pinto) area, Colorado and Arizona prospects are about the same as indicated last month although in Colorado increased yields in the irrigated areas were offset by lower yields in the dry land sections. Dry hot weather during late August and early September in the Estancia Valley of New Mexico reduced yield prospects there rather sharply.

The California crop is turning out well. Harvesting made good progress during September, but the crop matured later than usual due to the cool summer weather. Production of all beans in California is about equal to the 10-year average with Limas slightly below average and "other beans" only slightly higher than the 1937-46 average.

PEANUTS: A record peanut crop is forecast, based on the October 1 indications.

The total of 2,294 million pounds compares with 2,188 million pounds last year and 2,193 million pounds in 1942, the previous record.

In the Virginia-North Carolina area, prospective production of 527 million pounds is about 3 percent above production of 1947. Peanuts matured somewhat earlier than usual and digging commenced around September 15 and became general by the 20th. The number of nuts per vine is not as high as was expected judging from the growth of vines. The nuts, however, are large and of excellent quality.

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In the Southeastern area, production is placed at 1,271 million pounds, about 110 million pounds above last year. The set of nuts is unusually good this year and many farmers are expecting record yields. The crop of Spanish peanuts is mostly dug and some have been picked and marketed. About two-thirds of the runners are dug, which is considerably earlier than last year.

Indicated production in the Southwestern area, 495 million pounds, is down about 3 percent from last month due to dry weather over Oklahoma and northern Texas. The late crop in southern Texas is making good progress.

SOYBEANS: Prospects for a record crop of soybeans were maintained during September.

Indications on October 1 point to a production of 205,320,000 bushels. This is only slightly above the September 1 forecast, but is 13 percent larger than the 181 million bushels produced in 1947 and 53 percent above the 1937-46 average.

In the North Central States, where about 90 percent of the soybeans are produced, yield prospects changed little from a month ago. Lower prospective yields in Ohio and Michigan were offset by increases in Minnesota and Kansas. The crop is well advanced and past the danger of major frost damage, and combining was in full swing in many sections by October 1. Yields in Ohio are not turning out quite as good as expected. The pods do not appear to be as well filled as usual, due probably to the dry, hot weather of August. In Minnesota, combining had started by October 1 with the results indicating high yields of good quality beans. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri indicate no change in yield prospects from last month. In central Illinois, the heart of the soybean country, yields of early beans in some instances have been disappointing due largely to damage from stem rot, which was prevalent in this area. Yields in other sections of Illinois are reaching expectations, and especially good yields are being harvested in the southern part of the State. In the South Central States, excellent yield prospects were maintained or improved.

In Mississippi, prospects improved sharply with record yields expected for the State.

The indicated U. S. yield of 20.8 bushels per acre is the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 20.9 bushels per acre harvested in 1939. Last year the yield was relatively low, 16.3 bushels compared to an average of 18.8 bushels per acre.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 1.3 million bushels, the smallest reported since the series started in 1942. On October 1, 1947, farm stocks amounted to 2.2 million bushels. Stocks were already low at the beginning of the July 1 to October 1 quarter. As a result, the disappearance for the period was the lowest of record -- 2.4 million bushels, compared to 4.2 million bushels for the like period a year ago. Farm stocks are at a minimum since with the strong demand and relatively high prices received for the 1947 crop beans there was little incentive for farmers to hold old soybeans. Prospects of a record production of soybeans in 1948 and more plentiful supplies of other oil seed crops also encouraged farmers to clean out their old soybeans.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1948 apple crop in commercial areas is now estimated at 96,319,000 bushels, a decline of 4 million bushels from the September 1 forecast. The production prospect declined in all major areas; half of the decline occurred in the North Atlantic States, and one-third in the Western States. In 1947, production totaled 113,041,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 115,058,000 bushels. Production is 1 percent below last year in the Eastern States, 31 percent below in the Central States and 19 percent below in the Western States.

The 1948 crop varies greatly by varieties. Comparisons of production with 1947 are about as follows: Yorks, a fourth more; Winesaps, Stoymans and Wealthys, a tenth more; McIntosh, Rome and Ben Davis, about the same; Grimes Golden, Black Twig and Yellow Newtown, a tenth less; Jonathan, Cortland and Golden Delicious, a fifth less; Northern Spy, R.I. Greening and Delicious, a fourth less; and Baldwins and Gravensteins, a half of last year.

The Washington crop, now forecast at 28,652,000 bushels, did not develop as well as expected during September. Hot weather during the second week in September was unfavorable for color and sizing. However, rains the last week of September with warm days and cool nights were favorable for sizing and color. Quality of the Washington apple crop should be very good this year, but there will be a rather large volume of small apples, particularly Winesaps. Peak harvest will continue about through the third week of October. The Oregon crop developed slowly and sizes, particularly of Newtowns, will be smaller than usual. Production is indicated about 3 percent below last year. In California late varieties, as well as Gravensteins, failed to make expected sizes and production at 6,360,000 bushels is only 57 percent of last year's large crop. In Colorado, weather has been ideal for harvesting the crop of good size and color. Production totals about a tenth less than the 1947 harvest. In Idaho, active harvest will last throughout the month of October. The fruit has good color, but sizes and quality are below last year.

The Central States as a group have about two-thirds of an average-sized crop. During September, prospects declined slightly in most of the principal States except Illinois, where the production prospect improved about 4 percent. Illinois apples sized unusually well as a result of ample soil moisture and the relatively light set. Harvest will be completed in most areas in these middle western States about mid-October, nearly a week earlier than usual.

In the North Atlantic States, dry weather, above-normal temperatures, and insect injury reduced the crop by 2 million bushels during September. Production, now indicated at 24,763,000 bushels, is only four-fifths of last year. In New York, size and color are below average. Harvest averages about a week later than usual and will be active in most areas through the second week of October, with harvest of the later varieties on many farms continuing until the end of the month. In New England, harvest is generally a week to 10 days later than usual. Color is reported average to excellent in all States. Quality is also reported as average to excellent with the better quality in northern New England. Production is below last year in all New England States except Maine and Vermont. In Pennsylvania, apples have not attained expected size, the drop has begun early, and production is less than three-fourths of last year.

In the South Atlantic States, production is down half a million bushels from the September forecast, most of the decrease occurring in West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. Production for the area is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the small 1947 crop, but only about four-fifths of average. The quality of the crop varies greatly, many

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large growers reporting that their crop is packing out very well with sizes large and quality good, while some smaller growers report that scab was so bad that both size and quality of the apples were affected. Staymans have cracked badly. Wine-saps have not attained expected sizes in some orchards. However, Yorks, the most important variety, are generally turning out unusually well.

PEACHES: The 1948 peach crop is now estimated at 67,467,000 bushels, a decline of 3 percent from the September 1 indicated production. The 1947 crop was 82,603,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 66,725,000 bushels. The crop is practically all harvested although a few peaches were moving to market on October 1 from northern areas.

Most of the reduction from the September 1 estimate was in California, where clingstone varieties are now estimated at 21,085,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than on September 1 and freestone varieties at 10,251,000 bushels -- 7 percent less than on September 1. Last year, California clingstones amounted to 21,377,000 bushels and freestones 11,959,000 bushels.

By regions and compared with last year, the crop is 4,706,000 bushels for the North Atlantic States -- 10 percent less; 11,012,000 bushels for the South Atlantic -- 39 percent less; 7,207,000 bushels for the North Central States -- 26 percent less; 7,260,000 bushels for the South Central States -- 20 percent less; and 37,282,000 bushels for the Western States -- 8 percent less.

Production in the 10 early southern peach States (included in the South Atlantic and South Central regions) totaled 14,708,000 bushels this year, compared with 22,438,000 bushels last year and the average of 17,297,000 bushels.

PEARS: The U. S. pear crop is estimated at 26,358,000 bushels -- 25 percent less than the 1947 crop and 13 percent less than average. All regions and all important States have crops less than last year and all have crops less than average except Oregon, which is a little above average. New York and Michigan both have very short crops, about half of last year.

The Washington pear crop is estimated at 6,008,000 bushels, compared with 8,305,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 7,056,000 bushels. Washington Bartletts turned out 4,158,000 bushels, a decline of 4 percent from September 1. The crop last year was 6,156,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 5,156,000 bushels. Sizing was not up to expectations because of a hot period early in September. Pears other than Bartletts also declined during September and are now estimated at 1,850,000 bushels -- 14 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than average. Small sizes, fire blight, mildew, pear psylla, frost at blooming and poor pollination weather combined to produce the short Washington pear crop. All of the Bartletts and most of the winter pears had been picked by October 1.

Total Oregon pears are estimated at 4,679,000 bushels -- 18 percent less than last year, but 8 percent above average. Bartletts turned out better than expected earlier and are now estimated at 1,809,000 bushels, compared with 1,975,000 bushels last year and 1,775,000 bushels average. Fall and winter pears are indicated to be 2,870,000 bushels, compared with 3,749,000 bushels last year and 2,539,000 bushels average. Harvest of Bartletts was completed in September and

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harvest of fall and winter pears is well along. Considerable fruit of all pear varieties in the Rogue River Valley was hail-marked this season. Probably very little of this damaged fruit will be packed for fresh market but some is being used for processing.

California pears are placed at 10,250,000 bushels -- 29 percent less than last year and 7 percent less than average. Bartletts turned out heavier than indicated earlier and are now estimated at 8,917,000 bushels -- 28 percent less than last year and 8 percent less than average. Other varieties are placed at 1,333,000 bushels -- 35 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than average. Harvest is practically completed for all varieties except Winter Nellis, which will not be finished until after mid-November.

GRAPES: The U. S. grape crop is now estimated at 2,956,200 tons -- 4 percent below the 1947 production, but 9 percent above average.

California, with 94 percent of the country's production, is estimated at 2,773,000 tons, 3 percent below last year's production of 2,872,000 tons, but 11 percent above average. The California totals consist of 609,000 tons of the wine varieties this year and 517,000 last, table varieties, 606,000 tons this year and 620,000 last, and raisin varieties, 1,558,000 tons this year and 1,735,000 last year. Prospects for table varieties are unchanged from September 1, but the wine and raisin varieties are down 4 and 2 percent, respectively. Wine grape harvest has progressed slowly as grapes have matured slowly, especially in the northern areas. Sun-dried raisins have not been damaged by wet weather. A light tonnage of Muscats is reported being dried, leaving the bulk of this variety for fresh shipments or for sale to wineries. It is expected that the ratio of fresh grapes to dried will be higher than usual because of the lower-than-usual sugar content. Of the table varieties, Tokays are very late, but Emperors have come to maturity relatively earlier than Tokays. It is reported that some Emperors are now going into cold storage and eastern shipments will be light until the bulk of the Tokay crop has moved.

Washington has a record-large crop of 23,500 tons. This is 10 percent larger than last year and 79 percent larger than average. The crop has been late in developing and harvest has been delayed for better sugar content. However, harvest will be about completed by mid-October.

The Eastern States have below-average crops. Production in the Great Lakes area (N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Mich.) is estimated at 116,400 tons, down 14 percent from last year and 5 percent from average. In New York, grapes in the Finger Lakes and Lake Erie areas are exceeding earlier expectations. In Niagara County, crops were reduced by dry weather. The crop is light in the Hudson Valley. The estimated Michigan crop is only two-thirds of last year's harvest. Active harvest will continue through the second week in October in Michigan and through the third week of October in western New York.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 66,000 tons in comparison with 74,000 tons last year and the 1937-46 average of 75,100 tons. Michigan plums are placed at 3,500 tons this year, compared with 4,000 tons last year and 4,290 tons for the 1937-46 average. Harvest of California plums was completed in early September and Michigan plums will be completed in early October.

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Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 177,000 tons, down 10,000 tons from September 1, and 12 percent less than the 1947 crop of 201,000 tons. The Santa Clara Valley crop did not hold up to earlier estimates. In that area, sizes are reported to be unusually small with a large volume having low sugar content and defects such as cracks and scab. The estimate for California includes some prunes not harvested, probably about 7,000 tons.

The total crop of prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is estimated at 92,500 tons, compared with 94,500 tons last year and 128,750 tons, the 1937-46 average. The crop was record-small in western Washington and only 42 percent of average in western Oregon. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho 49,150 tons were sold fresh this year, 14 percent less than last year, but 3 percent above average. This year's Idaho crop, which is nearly all marketed fresh, is only 60 percent of the record-large 1947 tonnage. In these 3 States, a total of 17,100 tons was canned this year and 26,170 tons last year. The frozen utilization included 900 tons this year and 1,250 tons last year. Production of dried prunes in Washington and Oregon totaled 1,600 tons (dry basis) this year and 400 tons last year.

CITRUS: Total production of Early and Midseason oranges is forecast at a record large crop of 56.2 million boxes, compared with 53.8 million boxes in the 1947-48 season and the previous record of 54.3 million boxes in 1946-47. Early and midseason oranges in Florida are indicated at 34.0 million boxes and in Texas at 2.7 million boxes. Last season Florida produced 31.0 million boxes of early and midseason oranges and Texas 3.1 million boxes. California navel and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 18.6 million boxes compared with 18.9 million boxes last season. Valencia oranges in Florida are indicated at 30.0 million boxes and in Texas at 1.8 million boxes, compared with 27.4 million boxes last season for Florida and 2.1 million boxes for Texas. The first estimate of new-crop California Valencias will be made on December 1. Florida tangerines are indicated at 4.0 million boxes, the same as last season.

Grapefruit production for 1948-49 (exclusive of California summer grapefruit) is forecast at 54.2 million boxes -- 10 percent less than in 1947-48. Florida expects a crop of 31.0 million boxes, Texas 18.5 million boxes and Arizona 3.6 million boxes. These prospects compared with last season are 6 percent less for Florida, 20 percent less for Texas and 20 percent more for Arizona.

Florida weather has been generally favorable for development of citrus fruits. Quality is expected to be good. The September hurricane and the early October hurricane each crossed the State south of the citrus belt and caused only slight loss to the citrus crops, although some grapefruit was blown from the trees in lower St. Lucie County. The marketing of Florida grapefruit began early in September, about three weeks ahead of last year. By October 1, about 750,000 boxes had been marketed fresh and small quantities processed. Picking of oranges started the middle of September, but movement was still light on October 1.

Growing conditions in the Texas citrus areas were unusually favorable during September. Precipitation was above normal and moisture reserves are now plentiful. Trees are in good condition and fruit is sizing fast. All varieties of citrus have a light set of fruit because of unfavorable spring weather.

Texas lemons were damaged by a freeze late in January which practically eliminated the usual summer supplies. Marketing of lemons, mostly Meyers, was

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becoming active by October 1 and should increase during October. The crop for mid-winter harvest is expected to be about 25 percent less than last season. Most of this winter's production will be from the late May bloom, which occurred as a result of a brief period of good rains following a long dry spell. Following the early September general rains, many lemon trees put on a bloom that should furnish lemons for harvest next March.

The outlook for Arizona oranges is better than for grapefruit. Irrigation water continues short. Some groves have been neglected because of unfavorable prices last season, particularly for grapefruit. Lemon trees, as well as lemons, were damaged by last winter's freezes.

Growing conditions for California citrus fruits have been generally satisfactory. The first forecast of lemons will be made on November 1 and of summer grapefruit on December 1. Old crop Valencias and lemons continue to move to market. Harvest of old crop Valencias should be completed early in November.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is estimated 29,600 tons, compared with 29,200 tons in 1947 and 37,800 tons in 1946. The 1937-46 average is 20,490 tons. Harvest of the almond crop started later than usual and production varies greatly by areas.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is estimated at 71,500 tons, 11 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. The October 1 forecast is unchanged from September 1 in both California and Oregon. In California, damage from early September high temperatures was not as great as reported. In Oregon, the number of nuts on the trees is very large, but there is some danger of shriveled kernels as trees in many orchards have lost their leaves prematurely. Harvest of the Oregon crop will not start in volume until the middle of October. The California harvest is later than usual. Picking in the early areas began about September 20. Harvest of the bulk of the crop is expected to occur the last 3 weeks of October, but will continue in some areas through the first 3 weeks of November.

Filbert production is estimated at 7,290 tons, down 17 percent from last year, but 47 percent above average. Harvest started about mid-September and should be completed about mid-October. Harvest is occurring from 2 to 3 weeks later than last year when the season was early.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig condition on October 1 was reported at 75 percent, down 6 points from September 1. This compares with 85 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 81 percent. Harvest is a little later than usual this year. The California olive condition is reported at 67 percent on October 1, compared with 48 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 56 percent. In many localities there is a heavy set of olives, but growers are apprehensive that much of the fruit on heavily loaded trees will be small in size.

PECANS: Conditions continued favorable in nearly all main producing areas throughout September and the October 1 estimate is 9 million pounds more than the September 1 estimate. This year's crop forecast at 169,684,000 pounds is 43 percent greater than the 1947 crop of 118,639,000 pounds and 55 percent greater than the 1937-46 average production of 109,476,000 pounds. Improved varieties total 76,749,000 pounds this year and compared with 44,870,000 pounds last year. Seedlings total 92,935,000 pounds this year and compared with 73,769,000 pounds last.

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This year 45 percent of the pecan crop is composed of improved varieties in comparison with 38 percent in 1947.

Record-large pecan crops are indicated for all States except Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, and North Carolina, and near-record-large crops are indicated for all States except Oklahoma. The Oklahoma crop forecast at 18 million pounds is less than half of the record-large 1947 crop of 44 million pounds. Texas, with 47,250,000 pounds is $2\frac{1}{4}$ times last year. Louisiana, with 15 million pounds, is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ times last year. Alabama, with 18 million pounds, is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times last year, and the Georgia crop of 44,660,000 pounds is nearly two-thirds greater than the 1947 harvest. Although near-hurricane winds swept across the heavy producing counties in southern Mississippi, actual losses were small and the crop of 10,585,000 pounds is more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1947 crop.

CRANBERRIES: The 1948 cranberry crop is estimated at 899,000 barrels, exceeding the previous record-large crop in 1937 by 2 percent. Production totaled 790,200 barrels in 1947 and 673,940 barrels is the 1937-46 average. Production is estimated above last year and above average in all States except New Jersey.

The Massachusetts crop is estimated at 540,000 barrels, 11 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Losses from sun scald in late August were less than expected. The quality and keeping prospects are reported as better than a year ago and above average. Worm damage is light, but the size of berries is smaller than usual.

The New Jersey crop estimate is 67,000 barrels, 18 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. Losses from sun scald were greater than estimated earlier. Early Blacks and other early varieties suffered more damage than the Howes. Harvest of early varieties is completed and harvest of the Late Howes is progressing rapidly.

The Wisconsin crop is now estimated at 225,000 barrels, 40 percent above the previous record-large crop in 1947 and over twice the 1937-46 average.

On the West Coast, a record-large crop of 52,000 barrels is estimated for Washington, and a near record-large crop of 15,000 barrels for Oregon. Production has increased sharply the past few years in the western areas, and the combined production of Washington and Oregon is 8 percent above 1947 and 84 percent above average. The crop in the West has been late all season and harvest is later than usual, with active harvest starting the first week in October.

POTATOES: September conditions generally favored development of late potatoes, and a crop of 418,355,000 bushels is now indicated for the United States. Production last year was 384,407,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average was 392,143,000 bushels. Only in 1928, 1943, 1945 and 1946 has production exceeded the crop now indicated, despite an average for harvest in 1948 that is only three-fourths of average. The improvement of about 10 million bushels in the prospective crop during September was distributed rather generally over the late producing areas of the East, the Central States, and the West. The indicated yield of 198 bushels is 12 bushels above the previous record yield produced in 1946. The crop has escaped freeze damage in all areas, and growers in most areas are making satisfactory progress with harvest.

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For the 29 late States, a crop of 319,237,000 bushels is indicated. In 1947, growers in these States harvested 291,186,000 bushels, compared with the 1937-46 average production of 304,280,000 bushels. Supplies are distributed among the different sections of the country more favorably than those of last year when production in the West was short.

In the late States of the East, potatoes improved or held their own in all States except Rhode Island, Connecticut and West Virginia. About one-third of the Maine crop had been harvested at the end of September and conditions have been very favorable for harvest. In Aroostook County, Maine, tubers show good size and are practically free from late blight rot. In upstate New York, weather has generally favored harvest, but the very dry soil in some sections has caused some difficulty in digging. On Long Island, harvest of early varieties is about complete and digging of three-fifths of the Green Mountains has been completed. Except in a few localities where the soil is dry, Pennsylvania growers are making good progress in harvesting a good quality late crop.

Yields now indicated for each of the 5 surplus late States in the Central part of the country (Mich., Wis., Minn., N.Dak., and S.Dak.) exceeds the yields expected last month. In Michigan, yields in the Upper Peninsula are the best in years; however, the September drought reduced yields in the Lower Peninsula. In the commercial areas of Wisconsin, harvest is almost complete. In this State, yields vary widely as some areas experienced dry weather during the growing season. The serious loss to the Minnesota and North Dakota crops that was threatening about September 1 did not materialize as dry-hot weather in September checked the potential blight damage. Although the prospective crop in North Dakota was reduced because vines were killed before the dry weather set in to check blight infection, the yield now indicated has been exceeded only in 1947.

In Nebraska, moisture throughout the growing season was sufficient for dry land potatoes to develop satisfactorily. Harvest of the late crop in that State is going forward even though frosts heavy enough to kill vines had not been received by the end of September. Digging of the late crop in Montana became quite general the third week of September. In Idaho, open weather has prevailed and killing frosts had occurred in only a few sections by October 1. There is a heavy "set" of good-sized tubers in that State. In Wyoming, yields on irrigated acreage are very satisfactory, but yields are poor on most of the dryland. As vines are still green digging has been delayed. Harvest of the late crop in Colorado is active and excellent yields are being realized in all producing areas, especially the San Luis Valley. Harvest of the early crop in Washington has been completed, but only a small tonnage of the late crop was dug during September. Harvest of Washington's late crop will become active the first week in October and should be completed by late October in the eastern districts and by December 15 in many counties west of the Cascades. The indicated yields for all areas of Oregon are excellent with growers in the North Unit of the Central Oregon Irrigation Project in Jefferson County realizing exceptional yields. In California, harvest is continuing in the Delta and at Tehachapi and has started in the Cuyama Valley and at Tulare Lake where an excellent crop is in prospect. The late fall crops in Perris Valley and the southern San Joaquin Valley of that State promise excellent yields, provided frost does not come too early.

The 34,852,000 bushels indicated for the 8 intermediate States is 4 percent above the 33,427,000 bushels harvested last year and 7 percent above average. In New Jersey, the commercial early deal is coming to a close; however, there are a few growers with storage facilities who follow the practice of leaving potatoes in

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the ground as long as possible. The late crop in the southwestern counties of Virginia was reduced by dry weather during late August and the first half of September.

Production in the 12 early States is placed at 64,266,000 bushels, compared with 59,794,000 bushels in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 55,181,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: With harvest in most areas progressing under favorable conditions, the prospective crop shows little change from a month ago. Indicated production, at 52,665,000 bushels, is 8 percent less than the 1947 crop and 19 percent below the 1937-46 average. The crop is the smallest since 1940, and except for that year the smallest since 1925.

In New Jersey, yield prospects remained unchanged during the month, despite weather which was too dry for optimum development. Yields in the North Central States generally are not turning out so well as expected, with Indiana and Missouri being exceptions.

The South Atlantic States, as a group, showed an increase in the prospective crop during September, despite a small reduction in Georgia. Smaller crops in Texas and Oklahoma than were indicated a month ago, because of dry weather in producing areas, and a slightly smaller crop in Tennessee brought about a reduction in the South Central States.

COWPEAS: Yields per acre are above average in all of the producing States except Florida. The United States yield of 6.6 bushels is the highest since the 1928 yield of 6.9 bushels, compares with 5.9 bushels in 1947, and 5.8 bushels in 1946, and is well above the 10-year average of 5.3 bushels. The growing and harvesting season has been generally favorable for cowpeas. Total production is not expected to be much different from the below average production in 1947, as this year's acreage is the smallest since 1924.

HOPS: The hop harvest is practically completed in the Pacific Coast States, with production now estimated at 50,125,000 pounds. This is a reduction of 2 million from the September 1 estimate. The crop did not turn out as well in California as indicated by September 1 conditions. Production totaled 50,098,000 pounds for the 3 Pacific Coast States in 1947, and the 1937-46 average is 43,532,000 pounds.

The Washington crop, now estimated at 23,056,000 pounds, is a record-large one and exceeds last year's 20,358,000 pounds by 13 percent and is two-thirds greater than the 10-year average. Early Clusters yielded well and a good dry-out is reported. Harvest conditions were not quite as favorable for Late Clusters. Strong winds on September 14 did a minor amount of damage. Hot weather in early September resulted in rapid maturity. Practically all hops had been picked by October 1, but there was still a considerable amount of drying and baling to be done.

The California crop, now estimated at 11,316,000 pounds, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds below the September 1 forecast, $2\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds below the 1947 harvest and $1\frac{1}{3}$ million pounds below average.

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The Oregon crop of 15,753,000 pounds is 2 percent below the 1947 production and 12 percent below average.

Per acre yields are below average in all 3 States, but especially so in California where the 1,230 pound yield compares with the 10-year average of 1,498 pounds. The low California yield is the result of severe mildew damage last spring, especially in coastal yards.

BROOMCORN: Growing conditions during September were favorable for late planted broomcorn in western areas, and by October 1 much of the uncertainty about the outcome of the late crop was eliminated. Some late fields, however, are still vulnerable to early frosts. October 1 reports on condition and probable yield indicate a production of 28,500 tons of brush for the six commercial broomcorn States -- Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. This estimate of tonnage is unchanged from a month ago, and compares with 32,800 tons produced in 1947, and the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

During the last week of September, harvesting activity was centered in the western producing areas. In northwest Oklahoma, about one-third of the late crops remained unharvested by October 1. Harvesting of the Standard crop in the Lindsay District was 95 percent completed. Shipments of the southwest Kansas and the Baca County, Colorado, crops began during the latter part of September. Clear, windy weather aided in drying and conditioning the brush, most of which is reported to be of good quality. Labor shortages were reported in both areas. Some broomcorn has been cut with binders in an effort to preserve color, and to keep the brush from becoming overripe. Some early harvested broomcorn was also moving in New Mexico. In Illinois, harvesting of the good quality, high-yielding crop from the relatively small acreage was nearly completed by the end of September.

The indicated yield on October 1 of 307 pounds per acre for the six States is the same as last month and compares with 290 pounds in 1947 and the average of 308 pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1948 is estimated at 10,016,000 tons. This is 20 percent below the 1947 crop of 12,504,000 tons, but about 2.5 percent above the 1937-46 average of 9,771,000 tons. Yields per acre are expected to average 13.2 tons, compared with 14.2 tons last year and the average of 12.4 tons.

Prospective production on October 1 in the major producing States is up slightly from September 1 in Wyoming and Utah, down in Michigan and unchanged in the other States. Total production for the lesser producing States is now expected to be slightly above the September 1 indication.

Sugar beet harvest was getting under way the last week of September in Washington, Oregon, and the Rocky Mountain States, and was about half completed in California. Harvest had not begun in the Lakes area States on October 1.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects as of October 1 indicate a production of 6,191,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed. This is only 10,000 tons less than was indicated on both August 1 and September 1 and compares with last year's small crop of 5,437,000 tons. The 1937-46 average production was 6,060,000 tons.

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Heavy September rainfall was quite beneficial to the Louisiana cane crop, which was retarded earlier in the season by dry weather, although cool nights late in September somewhat limited growth. Some acreage of cane in the Florida Everglades remained under water on October 1, and the full extent of damage resulting from recent storms is not yet known.

HAY: With haying practically completed in nearly all States, the 1948 hay crop is expected to be 99 million tons. This would be larger than any hay crop harvested prior to 1942, but several million tons smaller than some of the very large crops made during and since World War II. However, there are fewer livestock to be fed during the current crop year than during the war years. Including carry-over of 15 million tons of old hay last spring, the supply per animal unit for the 1948 crop year has been exceeded only three times in 40 years.

Indicated production of alfalfa hay is 33,765,000 tons. This is not the largest crop of alfalfa hay on record, but it ranks third -- being topped only by 34,462,000 tons in 1945 and 37,162,000 tons in 1942. The 10-year average is 33,475,000 tons. Rains interfered with curing alfalfa, especially early cuttings in some States, but good growing and harvesting weather later made an extra cutting possible in at least parts of several of the important alfalfa States. Indicated production is larger than a month ago in such States as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Idaho. For the whole United States, this year's yield of alfalfa hay per acre is expected to be 2.26 tons -- about the same as in 1947 and one-tenth of a ton more than the 10-year average.

Lespedeza, which ranks third in production among the leguminous hays, is turning out somewhat better than was expected a month ago. Yield per acre is a little above both average and last year. Production of nearly seven million tons of lespedeza hay in 1948 misses being a record by almost a million tons, but is larger than in most years. Dry weather in Kentucky and Tennessee reduced yields in those important producing States.

Yield of soybean hay per acre is reported to be near or above average in most of the Corn Belt and the Cotton Belt, which together include most of the important soybean States. Peanut hay yields per acre appear to be a little above average in Alabama and Georgia, but a little below average in Texas, Oklahoma and North Carolina. Four-fifths of the peanut hay usually is produced in these five States.

PASTURES: As the result of dry weather in many areas during September, pasture feed failed to make its normal fall growth and condition on October 1 averaged considerably below a month earlier. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures was 72 percent of normal, or about average for the date. Pasture condition this year was much poorer than the 88 percent and 83 percent for October 1 in 1942 and 1945 and other recent years of exceptionally good fall pastures, but was much better than in 1934, 1936, and 1939 when October 1 condition ranged from 54 percent to 56 percent of normal.

As shown by the pasture map on page 4, pasture condition was good to excellent in the northern Rocky Mountain and northern Pacific Coast areas, in parts of the central Plains and western Corn Belt, and in sections of the central Atlantic Seaboard and eastern Gulf States. However, areas of extensive to extreme drought damage were evident in the North Atlantic States, the western Lake Region, the Kentucky-Tennessee area, the western Gulf States, and scattered sections in the central Rocky Mountain States.

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In the North Atlantic region, prolonged dry weather caused rapid deterioration of pasture feed and forced an early shift of milk cows to winter rations. In New England, October 1 pasture condition was generally the poorest in more than a quarter century, and in the Middle Atlantic States as a group it was the lowest since 1941. In these areas, the lateness of the season precludes any general improvement in pasture feed this fall. In the Atlantic Coast States from Delaware and Maryland southward into northern Florida, pastures, although not so good as a month ago, continued to furnish better than average feed for livestock. In southern and eastern Florida, however, many pastures were still under water as the result of the recent hurricane. In Kentucky and Tennessee, dry weather resulted in further declines in pasture condition and the October 1 figure was the lowest since 1941. Dry conditions were especially severe in northern Kentucky and in central Tennessee.

In the Central and Western Lake States, pastures were not so good as a year ago, with continued dry weather in September making green feed, especially short in Wisconsin and Michigan. The October 1 condition of pastures in Wisconsin was the lowest since 1930 and in Michigan the second lowest since 1933. In the Central and Western Corn Belt, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, pasture condition ranged mostly from fair to good this year, and was far better than on October 1, 1947 when severe drought conditions prevailed. In Louisiana and Texas, continued dry weather prolonged the drought evident in earlier months this year and pasture and range feed was very short, just as it was at this time last year.

The condition of western ranges averaged the lowest for October since 1939, with cured feed short in most of Wyoming, Nevada, parts of Utah, southern New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and in Texas, except the Panhandle and southern parts. Prospects for wheat pastures in the central and lower Plains area were likewise not favorable as dry weather slowed germination. On the other hand, cured feed appeared generally ample in Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, western Kansas, northern New Mexico, and parts of Colorado. In Washington, Oregon, northern California, and northern Idaho, pastures and ranges were furnishing excellent feed for livestock.

MILK PRODUCTION: September milk production on United States farms is estimated at 9.2 billion pounds, 1 percent lower than a year ago and the smallest September output since 1940. Milk production per cow continued at record high levels. However, numbers of milk cows on farms were the smallest for the month in 18 years. Milk production per capita in September averaged 2.06 pounds per day, the same as in 1937 and otherwise the smallest for September since 1930.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents declined seasonally, but continued at record high levels for October 1, and about 10 percent above the 1937-46 average. On October 1, milk production per cow per day for the country as a whole averaged 14.73 pounds, compared with 14.48 pounds a year ago and the 10-year average of 13.34 pounds. During September, pasture feed was rather short in many areas where dry weather prevented grass from making its usual fall growth. For the more important dairy sections, pasture feed was probably the poorest since 1939. However, farmers fed their milk cows liberally from the ample grain supplies and drew freely from hay supplies to supplement the shortage of pasture feed. Milk production per cow was rather uniformly high over the country, with all regions substantially above average for October 1, and all except the North Atlantic higher than a year ago.

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The percentage of milk cows reported in production on October 1 was about average for crop correspondents' herds on that particular date. At 70.5 percent, it was the highest since 1941, but lower than in the half-dozen years preceding that time. In the North Atlantic Region, however, the percentage milked on October 1 was the lowest in 15 years. In other regions, it was not greatly different from average, but in the West North Central, South Central, and Western groups of States it was moderately above a year ago.

September milk production in the 23 States for which monthly estimates are currently available showed sharp contrasts, ranging from record high output in some Atlantic Seaboard States to record low figures in some Northern States west of the Mississippi River. In Virginia, September milk production was a new high for the month, and in North Carolina and New Jersey previous high records established a year ago were equalled. In Ohio and Tennessee, this year's September milk production on farms has been exceeded only once and in Missouri twice. On the other hand, because of declining cow numbers milk production in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana was the smallest for September in records covering 17 years or more. In Oklahoma, it was the lowest since 1936, in Iowa, since 1937, and in Idaho and Washington the lowest since 1940. Milk production per cow was uniformly high with new high records for September established in 12 of the 23 States, and previous records closely approached in a number of others. Milk cow numbers, however, were substantially reduced from the wartime highs in most of the midwestern and western States. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in September milk production with 1,090 million pounds, the smallest September output for that State since 1944. In Minnesota, September milk production totaled 495 million pounds; in California, 455 million pounds; in Ohio, 452 million pounds; and in Iowa, 451 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: Sept. : : : : : Sept. : : : : : State: average: Sept. : Aug. : Sept. : State : average: Sept. : Aug. : Sept. : 1937-46: 1947 : 1948 : 1948 : : 1937-46: 1947 : 1948 : 1948									
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	81	88	95	88: Va.	151	184	202	189	
Pa.	399	459	481	446: N.C.	122	138	149	138	
Ohio	412	458	496	452: S.C.	49	52	55	50	
Ind.	292	311	339	312: Tenn.	191	214	232	210	
Ill.	425	399	485	435: Okla.	200	182	225	181	
Mich.	423	448	485	436: Mont.	57	53	58	48	
Wis.	1,004	1,098	1,276	1,090: Idaho	102	100	114	98	
Minn.	547	508	603	495: Utah	46	48	56	49	
Iowa	500	461	549	451: Wash.	164	164	189	163	
Ko.	321	340	420	365: Oreg.	110	108	119	104	
N.Dak.	156	149	178	138: Calif.	397	470	509	455	
Kans.	225	202	251	208: Other States	2,613	2,625	2,991	2,559	
: U. S. :					8,987	9,259	10,557	9,160	

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN & CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On October 1 the quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow was the highest for the date in 6 years of record. Liberal feeding of milk cows has been encouraged by the record supply of grain and concentrates per animal unit in

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prospect for the coming winter feeding season. New corn already flowing into the crib together with prices of dairy products holding at high levels and those of feed grains dropping sharply also encourage liberal feeding. Furthermore, early shift of herds to winter rations as a result of short pastures in many areas has helped to raise the early fall rate of grain feeding. On October 1, milk cows in crop reporters' herds were fed an average of 4.01 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head per day, compared with 3.56 pounds on the same date last year, and the previous high of 3.64 pounds in 1946.

The cost of concentrate rations for milk cows is down appreciably from last year and from earlier months this year. In milk-selling areas, the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in September averaged 3.45, some 63 cents lower than in 1947. For cream-selling areas, the September concentrate ration value averaged \$2.96 per hundred pounds, 89 cents lower than a year earlier. As compared with record-high figures of last January, concentrate ration costs in milk-selling areas were down about one-fourth, and in cream-selling areas about one-third. The September milk-feed price ratio this year was the most favorable for feeding since 1931, although only slightly above the wartime September peak in 1944. The butterfat-feed price ratio was 17 percent higher than the September ratio a year ago and slightly above the long time average for the month, but was lower than in most of the war years.

In the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and South Central groups of States, the amount of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 this year was the highest in records dating from 1943. In the South Atlantic region, the feeding rate was slightly below a year ago and in the Western States lower than on October 1 of 1945 and 1946. It appears that a record proportion of farmers were feeding grain and concentrates to their milking herds this year. On October 1, 73 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milk cows, compared with from 66 percent to 72 percent in the previous 5 years. Regionally, the percentage feeding grain varied from the low of 64 percent in the South Central group of States to a high of 95 percent in the North Atlantic region. Among individual States, the variation was somewhat greater, with States where dairying is fairly important ranging between the 54 percent reported in Kentucky and the 97 percent reported for Vermont.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,536,000,000 eggs in September -- 5 percent more than in September last year and 22 percent above the 1937-46 average. A record rate of lay, 8 percent above September last year, more than offset a decrease of 3 percent in the number of layers on hand during the month. September egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States, where there was a decrease of 2 percent. Increases from September last year were 11 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Total egg production for the first 9 months of this year was 44,379,000,000 eggs -- 1 percent less than during the same period last year, but 14 percent above average.

Egg production per layer in September was 11.5 eggs compared with 10.7 last year and an average of 10.0 eggs. The rate was the highest of record for the month in all parts of the country. Increases in the rate from a year ago ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic to 15 percent in the West North Central States. The rate of lay for the first 9 months of this year was 133 eggs, compared with 131 last year and an average of 130 eggs.

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The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 306,545,000 layers in September -- 3 percent less than in September last year, but 5 percent above the average. All parts of the country had fewer layers in September this year than last, except the West which had 2 percent more. Decreases from last year were 3 percent in the North Atlantic, North Central and South Central States, and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. Number of layers increased about 13 percent from September 1 to October 1, the same as last year, compared with an average increase of 10 percent. On October 1 there were 3 percent fewer layers than a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 51.4 cents per dozen, compared with 53.0 cents a year earlier and 31.6 cents for the 1937-46 average. The seasonal increase during the month ending September 15 was 2.2 cents per dozen, compared with 5.5 cents last year and an average of 2.9 cents. September egg markets were firm on fresh top grade large eggs, while medium and small eggs were irregularly lower. Best quality fresh eggs were scarce and prices advanced. Speculative interest was weak with future prices on storage eggs sharply lower. Movements of eggs into consumer channels continued good.

Farmers received an average of 31.9 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-September, the highest price for the month in 39 years of record. This compares with 27.9 cents a year ago and the average of 20.0 cents. The decrease of 0.6 cent per pound during the month ending September 15 compares with an increase of 1.0 cent last year and an average increase of 0.1 cent. Live poultry markets in September were relatively steady. Prices held within a fairly narrow range on all classes and net changes were comparatively small. Supplies of fowl increased and were more plentiful than in recent months, but were smaller than last year. Receipts of young stock were also less than last year. Supplies of both young and old chickens were ample.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 43.3 cents per pound live weight, by far the highest of record for the month. This compares with 33.8 cents last year and the average of 22.8 cents. Dressed turkey markets in September were weak with declining prices from 4 to 12 cents per pound. Increasing fresh stocks and pressure to clean up storage holdings were contributing factors. Demand was relatively slow.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-September prices was \$3.93 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.07 a month ago and \$4.67 a year ago. The 10-year average cost is \$2.34. The feed cost of this poultry ration has decreased 78 cents per 100 pounds since last April. Because of lower feed prices, the egg-feed price relationship is more favorable than a year ago. With higher chicken and turkey prices and lower feed costs than a year ago, the chicken and turkey feed price ratios are considerably more favorable than a year ago and the most favorable for the month since 1945.

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS

The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 379,494,000 -- 10 percent less than a year ago and 12 percent below the 10-year average. Young chickens decreased from a year ago in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 1 percent in the West to 15 percent in the West North Central States. The October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 34 percent pullet layers, 47 percent pullets not of laying age, and 19 percent other young chickens. This compares with 32 percent pullet layers, 47 percent pullets not of laying age, 21 percent other young chickens a year ago, and 27, 48, and 25 percent respectively for the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 19483:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 307,583,000 -- 7 percent less than a year ago and 5 percent below average. Of these pullets 41 percent were of laying age and 59 percent were not of laying age but the latter are potential additions to the laying flock this fall and winter. This compares with 40 percent of laying age and 60 percent not of laying age a year ago and a 10-year average of 36 and 64 percent, respectively. Laying pullets were 4 percent less than on October 1 last year, and pullets not of laying age were 9 percent less. These relationships indicate an earlier movement of pullets into laying flocks this year than last.

The number of potential layers on October 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 504,781,000 -- 5 percent less than a year ago and 1 percent below the average. Of these potential layers, 61 percent were pullets and 39 percent were hens, compared with 62 percent pullets and 38 percent hens a year ago, and a 10-year average of 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 are estimated at 197,198,000 -- 2 percent less than a year ago, but 5 percent above average. The potential layers which were on farms January 1, 1948 had been reduced by 54 percent by October 1, the same reduction as in 1947. The 10-year average reduction from January 1 to October 1 is 56 percent. This disappearance indicates about the same rate of culling this year as last, which is less than the average rate.

Other young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 71,911,000 -- 18 percent less than a year ago and 35 percent below average holdings. Other young chickens decreased from a year ago in all parts of the country except the West where they increased about 3 percent. Decreases ranged from 7 percent in the South Central to 26 percent in the West North Central States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	37.0	531	400	333
N.H.	41.6	44.0	42.0	570	528	462
Vt.	38.6	40.0	42.0	2,566	1,920	2,100
Mass.	41.6	46.0	45.0	1,707	1,702	1,665
R.I.	38.2	44.0	39.0	328	352	312
Conn.	40.8	48.0	42.0	1,996	2,304	2,058
N.Y.	36.1	32.5	40.0	24,427	20,215	27,360
N.J.	39.0	43.0	46.0	7,441	7,740	8,878
Pa.	40.8	42.5	46.0	54,459	57,460	65,320
Ohio	47.1	41.0	57.0	162,830	138,826	208,449
Ind.	46.5	43.0	58.0	198,713	191,135	270,686
Ill.	49.2	39.5	59.0	409,031	343,492	533,596
Mich.	34.7	27.5	39.0	56,752	44,165	67,002
Wis.	40.2	42.0	45.0	98,158	105,840	114,525
Minn.	40.5	36.5	50.0	201,234	191,041	253,850
Iowa	51.6	32.0	59.0	525,879	331,360	635,371
Mo.	30.5	24.5	45.0	130,486	98,441	200,700
N.Dak.	21.1	20.5	27.0	23,521	24,374	30,807
S.Dak.	22.2	19.0	35.0	75,711	75,430	129,220
Nebr.	22.6	19.5	35.0	174,293	143,130	249,200
Kans.	20.4	17.0	34.0	60,072	40,443	78,472
Del.	28.0	32.5	31.0	3,936	4,550	4,650
Md.	34.7	36.0	39.0	16,580	16,416	18,486
Va.	27.8	38.0	41.5	35,959	42,940	49,219
W.Va.	31.4	41.0	42.5	11,852	12,546	12,750
N.C.	21.8	30.5	34.0	50,787	65,209	78,506
S.C.	15.5	20.0	20.0	24,839	28,080	28,920
Ga.	11.9	15.0	16.5	45,231	48,075	51,826
Fla.	10.4	12.5	12.0	7,515	8,638	8,376
Ky.	28.2	35.0	38.5	70,119	76,265	92,284
Tenn.	25.3	29.0	32.0	63,792	63,481	73,536
Ala.	13.9	15.5	21.0	44,175	42,842	57,456
Miss.	16.2	16.5	23.0	44,468	37,191	50,278
Ark.	13.0	17.0	28.0	34,027	22,525	34,888
La.	15.6	14.5	18.0	21,503	13,920	16,416
Okla.	17.4	18.0	26.0	29,055	22,896	34,736
Tex.	16.0	16.5	16.5	70,422	48,592	46,167
Mont.	15.5	18.0	19.0	2,827	2,988	3,306
Idaho	43.6	45.0	45.0	1,781	1,125	1,125
Wyo.	13.6	19.0	16.5	1,653	1,235	1,155
Colo.	15.2	23.0	25.0	13,373	13,984	15,950
N.Mex.	14.0	13.5	14.0	2,558	1,904	2,072
Ariz.	10.5	11.0	12.0	361	352	384
Utah	28.7	38.0	35.0	698	950	840
Nev.	31.4	32.0	31.0	87	64	62
Wash.	41.2	53.0	53.0	1,082	795	954
Oreg.	33.2	41.0	38.0	1,692	1,107	1,102
Calif.	32.2	32.0	33.0	2,327	1,984	2,145
U.S.	31.4	28.6	41.7	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,567,955

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 11, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	24.5	24.0	27.4	7,262	9,272	12,205
N.J.	22.4	25.0	22.0	1,272	1,875	1,804
Pa.	20.4	24.0	18.5	13,567	22,296	17,834
Ohio	21.9	22.5	25.0	42,982	49,028	58,825
Ind.	18.5	23.0	21.5	27,062	35,811	37,340
Ill.	18.2	21.5	24.5	29,754	28,524	40,600
Mich.	22.5	25.0	27.0	18,861	29,800	37,665
Wis.	19.0	24.5	23.8	1,613	2,793	2,852
Minn.	17.1	17.7	18.4	25,509	20,633	19,207
Iowa	19.0	20.5	25.0	5,653	3,252	5,970
Mo.	14.7	18.5	22.0	23,577	24,438	39,270
N.Dak.	14.0	14.3	14.5	118,264	146,038	133,040
S.Dak.	11.4	14.5	13.1	33,717	53,628	49,267
Nebr.	16.3	20.9	19.4	54,667	90,300	73,564
Kans.	14.5	19.3	16.5	167,792	286,702	215,688
Del.	19.1	21.0	14.5	1,281	1,407	1,015
Md.	19.6	21.0	15.5	7,246	7,770	5,963
Va.	15.6	17.5	19.0	3,024	8,522	9,633
W.Va.	16.2	20.5	20.5	1,700	1,763	1,784
N.C.	14.3	17.0	16.0	6,567	8,449	6,912
S.C.	12.8	16.5	13.0	2,735	4,356	3,016
Ga.	11.5	14.0	13.0	2,102	3,360	2,873
Ky.	15.2	16.0	16.5	6,072	5,184	5,560
Tenn.	13.1	15.0	15.0	4,883	5,190	5,715
Ala.	13.2	15.5	14.5	163	155	188
Miss.	1/25.2	23.0	22.0	1/222	460	308
Ark.	11.4	15.5	17.0	463	372	476
Okla.	13.4	15.5	15.0	63,680	104,734	101,865
Tex.	11.6	17.0	9.5	45,686	124,270	54,162
Mont.	16.1	14.9	20.6	59,666	64,325	94,458
Idaho	27.3	28.8	27.0	28,449	37,935	36,026
Wyo.	16.4	20.7	18.7	3,786	6,130	5,512
Colo.	17.3	23.4	20.0	23,297	59,052	50,840
N.Mex.	11.4	14.5	9.5	3,238	9,420	3,336
Ariz.	21.8	21.0	22.0	684	588	616
Utah	22.9	24.8	21.7	6,022	8,082	7,717
Nev.	26.8	29.1	29.1	460	612	640
Wash.	25.5	23.8	30.8	56,282	54,750	88,235
Oreg.	24.0	22.8	28.2	21,368	21,615	28,605
Calif.	18.2	16.5	18.5	12,283	12,028	12,672
U.S.	16.1	18.4	18.0	242,623	1,364,919	1,283,270

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19.0	20.0	21.0	85	80	105
Ill.	19.8	24.0	25.0	281	144	175
Wis.	19.2	26.0	24.0	849	1,976	2,208
Minn.	16.9	17.5	18.5	21,492	17,745	16,687
Iowa	16.3	19.0	24.0	264	95	120
N.Dak.	13.8	14.0	14.5	89,200	105,868	96,498
S.Dak.	11.2	14.0	13.0	26,800	44,184	42,263
Nebr.	11.2	15.5	13.5	1,225	1,008	1,012
Mont.	14.4	14.0	18.0	36,040	41,426	55,926
Idaho	30.0	33.0	31.0	11,476	15,675	16,058
Wyo.	15.0	18.5	18.0	1,410	1,443	1,332
Colo.	15.9	21.5	20.0	3,078	2,558	2,280
N.Mex.	14.1	15.0	16.0	288	300	384
Utah	31.2	35.0	31.0	2,084	2,450	2,511
Nev.	26.4	30.0	31.0	329	450	496
Wash.	21.8	20.0	23.5	18,710	12,900	12,737
Oreg.	22.7	22.0	25.0	5,291	4,664	5,625
U.S.	15.1	15.3	16.3	219,398	252,966	256,417

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	16.9	17.0	18.0	1,025	918	1,116
N.Dak.	14.3	15.0	14.5	29,064	40,170	41,542
S.Dak.	12.0	15.0	13.5	4,531	2,895	3,280
3 States	14.0	15.0	14.5	34,619	43,983	45,938

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Average 1937-46	423,143	196,880	183,573	35,333	103,694	942,623
1947	739,523	236,544	217,903	44,616	126,333	1,364,919
1948 2/	604,739	258,816	220,049	46,712	153,454	1,283,770

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary: 1948	Average	1947	Preliminary 1948
	1937-46			1937-46		
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	37.7	35.0	43.0	3,458	2,625	2,967
N.H.	36.5	32.0	38.0	254	224	504
Vt.	32.0	27.0	40.0	1,556	810	1,520
Mass.	31.1	36.0	34.0	184	252	238
R.I.	30.7	33.0	33.0	34	33	33
Conn.	32.6	35.0	35.0	164	175	140
N.Y.	31.1	27.5	40.0	24,351	13,338	26,400
N.J.	29.6	25.0	34.5	1,349	1,000	1,203
Pa.	30.3	29.0	37.0	25,705	19,865	28,638
Ohio	36.7	26.0	44.0	42,140	19,058	52,688
Ind.	33.4	30.0	43.0	43,802	34,320	58,050
Ill.	39.4	35.0	46.0	135,760	117,005	175,306
Mich.	36.3	35.0	39.0	49,534	38,150	56,121
Wis.	38.9	43.0	44.0	99,090	120,873	124,916
Minn.	36.9	36.0	42.0	164,029	163,332	201,978
Iowa	36.3	33.0	45.0	194,406	180,609	273,375
Mo.	25.2	23.0	27.5	46,641	30,107	51,480
N.Dak.	27.9	28.5	28.0	57,784	61,902	62,636
S.Dak.	29.8	31.0	32.0	71,558	95,511	99,684
Nebi.	26.1	27.5	28.0	50,931	62,672	73,388
Kans.	23.7	29.0	21.0	36,022	40,455	32,508
Del.	29.0	32.0	33.0	116	160	165
Md.	30.0	32.0	33.0	1,125	1,216	1,320
Va.	24.9	27.0	32.5	3,061	3,456	5,005
W.Va.	23.7	28.5	20.0	1,766	1,910	1,943
N.C.	25.9	29.5	30.0	7,593	11,623	7,800
S.C.	23.8	26.0	21.5	14,505	19,630	11,696
Ga.	21.7	25.0	24.0	12,331	16,100	13,128
Fla.	15.4	20.0	19.0	355	600	399
Ky.	21.6	23.0	26.0	1,883	2,415	2,730
Tenn.	22.9	26.5	20.0	3,608	6,095	5,684
Ala.	21.4	23.0	26.0	4,199	5,083	5,408
Miss.	31.7	30.0	33.0	8,678	12,480	10,989
Ark.	25.6	31.0	32.0	6,736	9,641	9,568
La.	29.2	27.0	32.0	2,756	3,348	3,360
Okla.	19.8	23.5	18.5	26,927	33,276	20,960
Tex.	23.1	21.0	16.5	34,370	31,248	14,734
Mont.	31.5	31.0	36.5	11,924	10,478	12,446
Idaho	40.7	44.0	43.0	7,175	7,568	7,267
Wyo.	29.5	33.0	30.0	3,769	5,049	5,040
Colo.	30.2	34.5	32.0	5,412	6,900	6,080
N.Mex.	22.2	21.0	20.0	864	798	640
Ariz.	28.2	28.0	31.0	249	336	310
Utah	41.4	48.0	41.0	1,781	2,112	1,845
Nev.	39.3	41.0	40.0	268	328	360
Wash.	45.1	52.0	47.5	7,558	6,812	7,410
Oreg.	31.9	34.0	30.5	9,434	10,132	7,442
Calif.	29.5	27.0	30.0	4,620	4,860	5,550
U.S.	32.3	31.5	36.4	1,231,814	1,215,970	1,492,957

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	28.4	28.0	33.0	110	112	132
Vt.	26.5	19.0	30.0	120	19	30
N.Y.	26.0	24.0	32.0	3,178	2,184	3,072
N.J.	28.9	33.0	31.0	203	396	434
Pa.	30.4	33.0	34.0	3,357	4,059	3,342
Ohio	25.8	26.0	30.0	793	390	570
Ind.	24.0	26.0	28.5	1,186	520	484
Ill.	26.9	28.5	32.5	2,681	656	910
Mich.	29.0	30.0	32.0	5,154	3,450	4,480
Wis.	31.7	37.5	38.0	14,783	5,962	7,752
Minn.	26.2	26.5	28.5	37,922	25,838	34,456
Iowa	26.2	23.5	32.0	6,430	799	1,408
Mo.	19.8	23.0	24.5	2,661	1,449	1,666
N.Dak.	20.7	21.0	21.0	42,403	50,358	55,398
S.Dak.	19.5	22.0	22.5	32,004	31,504	33,138
Nebr.	18.5	22.0	19.0	21,370	10,274	10,469
Kans.	15.9	22.0	19.0	12,153	6,380	7,980
Del.	29.5	30.5	29.5	185	366	384
Md.	29.3	34.0	31.0	1,866	2,618	2,387
Va.	26.9	29.5	34.5	1,864	2,478	3,416
W.Va.	25.7	29.5	33.0	235	236	330
N.C.	23.0	28.0	23.5	665	980	634
S.C.	20.3	26.0	21.5	377	624	473
Ga.	1/19.2	22.0	20.0	1/139	154	120
Ky.	23.4	25.0	27.0	1,617	1,325	1,323
Tenn.	19.6	21.0	22.5	1,525	1,617	1,710
Ala.	1/19.1	18.0	17.0	1/67	18	17
Miss.	1/25.1	23.0	25.0	1/68	46	50
Ark.	17.1	20.0	20.5	178	60	144
Okla.	16.5	18.0	14.0	5,786	2,160	1,540
Tex.	16.7	17.5	15.0	4,049	2,520	2,370
Mont.	25.6	23.0	27.0	10,161	17,940	24,219
Idaho	35.2	37.5	35.0	9,687	11,625	12,460
Wyo.	29.0	31.0	27.5	3,055	4,712	4,730
Colo.	23.1	28.0	25.0	14,144	16,940	15,575
N.Mex.	20.6	19.5	22.0	536	702	546
Ariz.	33.2	37.0	39.0	1,749	3,848	6,357
Utah	43.5	47.0	44.0	4,807	5,076	5,368
Nev.	35.3	37.0	37.0	633	740	814
Wash.	35.6	35.0	36.0	5,846	3,640	4,608
Oreg.	31.0	35.5	34.0	7,202	11,147	13,872
Calif.	27.4	28.0	30.5	35,245	43,260	47,122
U.S.	23.7	25.5	26.1	298,811	279,182	317,240

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
October 1, 1948

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1 1/

:Corn for grain (old crop):				Wheat			Oats		
State	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948
:1937-46:				:1937-46:			:1937-46:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	4	3	2	--	--	--	3,209	2,362	2,581
N.H.	11	12	5	--	--	--	234	220	298
Vt.	13	10	2	--	--	--	1,393	697	1,292
Mass.	27	44	36	--	--	--	164	214	190
R.I.	4	2	4	--	--	--	30	31	28
Conn.	46	48	39	--	--	--	150	172	130
N.Y.	683	918	433	4,414	5,100	6,469	22,810	12,533	23,760
N.J.	725	788	630	753	1,069	812	1,155	870	1,027
Pa.	4,077	5,099	4,139	10,782	11,371	9,452	22,170	17,680	24,915
Ohio	12,264	15,850	5,716	20,094	21,082	21,177	34,702	19,058	41,253
Ind.	16,958	20,403	7,401	10,042	11,101	9,082	33,278	23,142	44,118
Ill.	52,806	26,314	9,831	8,820	6,846	7,308	103,360	85,414	126,220
Mich.	5,204	3,872	2,762	12,393	17,284	19,209	44,816	38,532	50,509
Wis.	4,706	5,106	5,432	1,422	2,430	2,510	39,590	112,412	113,674
Minn.	27,043	10,318	6,364	16,926	15,062	13,061	139,622	133,932	171,681
Iowa	116,041	66,462	13,963	2,869	911	1,612	160,056	142,681	210,499
Mo.	15,732	20,665	7,554	8,785	7,820	10,996	38,220	25,290	41,184
N.Dak.	719	704	879	81,361	102,227	98,008	54,930	55,712	60,131
S.Dak.	10,416	10,393	4,145	23,869	37,540	33,994	61,982	78,274	84,646
Nebr.	28,064	22,358	6,276	30,912	42,441	39,282	42,199	50,198	58,710
Kans.	6,458	5,432	2,502	76,235	137,617	84,118	26,769	29,128	25,681
Del.	296	441	420	541	310	142	80	123	112
Md.	1,184	1,186	1,282	2,279	2,176	1,373	884	936	898
Va.	2,506	3,070	4,005	4,330	4,261	4,431	2,097	2,419	3,353
W.Va.	1,230	1,195	1,210	1,108	1,269	1,017	1,434	1,643	1,205
N.C.	4,471	4,549	5,075	3,664	3,887	2,557	4,054	5,695	4,290
S.C.	1,832	1,882	2,457	1,057	1,350	754	6,901	8,534	4,795
Ga.	3,243	2,895	3,086	956	1,445	919	4,706	5,474	4,989
Fla.	286	336	341	--	--	--	73	180	40
Ky.	6,515	7,230	5,233	1,472	1,244	1,001	1,161	1,352	1,747
Tenn.	4,303	5,738	4,310	1,713	1,453	1,486	1,996	3,413	2,842
Ala.	2,526	2,823	2,483	68	39	49	1,306	1,474	2,704
Miss.	1,591	1,434	1,459	2/88	184	108	3,936	4,292	3,956
Ark.	2,152	1,205	646	221	179	224	3,492	5,688	5,262
La.	723	366	341	--	--	--	1,218	1,674	1,680
Okla.	1,354	999	1,099	21,048	27,231	19,354	19,661	25,290	16,139
Tex.	2,944	2,147	1,661	11,593	29,825	14,084	21,316	19,061	9,282
Mont.	83	8	25	43,461	37,952	64,231	12,783	10,688	12,695
Idaho	136	107	86	13,973	13,277	12,969	5,248	5,298	6,177
Wyo.	65	5	11	2,326	4,414	3,142	3,551	4,393	4,385
Colo.	868	523	939	12,844	31,888	23,386	4,504	5,865	5,411
N.Mex.	185	150	174	1,241	2,826	1,001	530	519	416
Ariz.	50	44	28	173	118	197	138	168	183
Utah	4	1	1	3,791	4,526	5,016	1,426	2,112	1,734
Nev.	0	0	0	352	459	512	207	295	288
Wash.	20	11	13	15,355	12,950	16,765	5,638	4,087	4,891
Oreg.	82	44	50	7,339	4,971	3,295	6,859	7,295	5,209
Calif.	4	0	0	2,352	2,165	2,783	1,072	875	1,110
U.S.	340,666	254,210	114,550	464,046	610,302	542,891	992,657	964,240	1,188,320
1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 41. 2/ Short-time average.									

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 41. 2/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley		Rye	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Thousand bushels				
Maine	95	106	--	--
Vt.	16	24	--	--
N.Y.	2,053	2,673	171	160
N.J.	210	243	97	141
Pa.	3,247	2,613	209	193
Ohio	292	370	306	218
Ind.	244	257	361	412
Ill.	243	391	383	333
Mich.	3,036	3,584	571	922
Wis.	3,458	6,899	810	894
Minn.	13,694	23,775	763	1,294
Iowa	495	831	120	112
Mo.	840	1,000	248	267
N.Dak.	33,740	43,764	1,918	2,706
S.Dak.	23,628	26,550	2,332	2,386
Nebr.	7,706	7,852	1,633	959
Kans.	4,466	5,746	376	376
Del.	234	269	95	62
Md.	1,335	1,241	166	135
Va.	1,561	2,323	255	155
W.Va.	184	214	27	31
N.C.	608	355	232	177
S.C.	243	128	53	44
Ga.	77	60	29	30
Ky.	662	463	233	102
Tenn.	663	701	106	79
Ala.	7	7	--	--
Miss.	18	20	--	--
Ark.	38	63	--	--
Okla.	1,663	1,063	226	217
Tex.	1,386	1,493	210	210
Mont.	12,917	22,524	330	454
Idaho	6,045	7,227	47	54
Wyo.	3,817	4,304	63	48
Colo.	12,536	12,927	329	168
N.Mex.	562	662	29	12
Ariz.	770	954	--	--
Utah	4,010	4,294	71	72
Nev.	592	651	--	--
Wash.	1,966	2,673	113	147
Oreg.	4,124	8,046	454	303
Calif.	6,922	10,838	116	155
U.S.	160,403	210,178	13,482	14,028

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ohio	--	8.0	--	--	24	--
Ill.	1/ 12.9	12.0	13.0	1/ 109	72	52
Mich.	8.2	7.5	9.0	59	38	63
Wis.	10.9	12.5	12.5	89	188	212
Minn.	9.3	11.0	12.0	10,950	15,103	19,272
Iowa	11.9	13.5	15.0	1,690	1,066	1,125
Mo.	6.2	5.0	5.0	53	35	35
N.Dak.	6.5	8.0	9.5	6,039	11,400	14,345
S.Dak.	8.6	10.0	11.0	2,503	5,850	7,524
Kans.	6.8	7.0	6.0	957	749	618
Okla.	6.8	6.0	4.0	112	24	12
Tex.	1/ 8.4	9.5	6.0	1/ 287	864	960
Mont.	6.0	6.0	8.0	1,200	1,008	768
Idaho	1/ 9.3	10.0	10.0	29	30	10
Wyo.	1/ 4.8	4.5	4.5	4	9	4
Ariz.	1/ 22.8	26.5	23.0	1/ 348	530	805
Wash.	1/ 10.6	13.0	12.0	28	52	48
Oreg.	1/ 10.5	14.0	12.0	29	98	132
Calif.	17.6	21.5	21.0	2,402	2,623	3,990
U.S.	9.0	9.9	11.1	26,755	39,763	49,375

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ind.	1/ 27.1	26.0	32.0	1/ 50	26	32
Ill.	27.8	24.0	33.0	44	24	33
Iowa	22.4	16.0	22.0	71	16	22
Mo.	19.2	16.0	23.0	1,151	608	1,035
N.Dak.	1/ 14.2	15.0	16.0	1/ 65	75	80
S.Dak.	10.8	9.0	15.0	1,226	162	300
Nebr.	15.2	15.0	19.0	2,242	660	938
Kans.	14.3	14.5	22.5	19,310	10,933	25,628
Ala.	--	20.0	22.0	--	760	990
Ark.	14.9	15.5	21.0	148	155	168
La.	15.8	16.0	17.0	22	16	17
Okla.	11.7	11.0	16.0	8,921	5,181	8,512
Texas	16.6	18.0	16.5	55,552	68,313	77,764
Colo.	11.8	15.0	13.0	2,028	2,400	2,119
N.Mex.	12.7	10.6	15.0	2,316	1,488	3,450
Ariz.	33.1	41.0	39.0	1,136	2,132	2,340
Calif.	35.6	38.0	36.0	4,915	2,660	4,170
U.S.	15.7	17.1	17.9	99,791	95,609	127,654

1/ Short-time average.

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BUCKWHEAT

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated	
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	15.8	17.0	17.0	113	136	102	
Vt.	19.0	14.0	--	19	14	--	
N.Y.	17.2	13.5	18.5	2,302	1,526	1,887	
Pa.	18.8	15.5	19.5	2,234	1,938	1,833	
Ohio	17.6	15.5	20.0	260	651	340	
Ind.	13.8	14.0	14.5	139	252	130	
Ill.	15.3	13.0	17.0	79	208	68	
Mich.	15.2	13.0	14.5	400	741	304	
Wis.	14.4	15.0	15.5	236	330	341	
Minn.	13.3	12.0	15.0	414	648	510	
Iowa	15.3	12.0	--	62	120	--	
Mo.	11.4	11.0	--	11	22	--	
N.Dak.	12.4	15.0	16.0	59	105	112	
S.Dak.	11.6	11.0	16.0	37	88	128	
Md.	20.2	15.5	21.5	107	78	108	
Va.	15.6	16.0	18.5	121	96	111	
W.Va.	18.4	17.5	19.5	219	140	136	
N.C.	15.2	17.0	--	64	51	--	
Ky.	12.2	15.0	--	27	30	--	
Tenn.	14.3	14.5	16.5	60	160	198	
U.S.	16.9	14.2	17.8	7,022	7,334	6,308	

BROOMCORN

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary	
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	
		Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	548	490	600	6,150	2,000	1,500	
Kans.	262	280	375	2,400	1,100	1,300	
Okla.	320	300	310	12,650	11,200	8,100	
Tex.	308	350	190	4,570	6,000	2,400	
Colo.	255	270	325	10,190	9,300	9,600	
N.Mex.	249	200	300	6,730	3,200	5,600	
U.S.	308	290	307	42,690	32,800	28,500	

RICE

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated	
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	49.8	46.0	49.0	11,667	16,330	18,277	
La.	39.4	35.0	37.0	21,403	21,455	23,125	
Texas	47.1	50.0	46.0	15,538	23,700	23,092	
Calif.	66.4	76.0	64.0	11,802	17,860	14,272	
U.S.	46.9	47.3	45.7	60,460	79,345	78,766	

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ALL HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary: 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.93	1.08	0.95	841	950	831
N.H.	1.14	1.26	1.20	417	473	446
Vt.	1.33	1.51	1.50	1,303	1,590	1,596
Mass.	1.52	1.62	1.75	563	602	658
R.I.	1.35	1.58	1.50	49	57	52
Conn.	1.49	1.68	1.60	435	496	474
N.Y.	1.44	1.61	1.60	5,720	6,300	6,192
N.J.	1.61	1.70	1.80	413	430	463
Pa.	1.41	1.50	1.45	3,435	3,651	3,509
Ohio	1.46	1.40	1.45	3,677	3,602	3,550
Ind.	1.37	1.36	1.35	2,639	2,284	2,182
Ill.	1.40	1.47	1.50	3,996	3,810	3,584
Mich.	1.39	1.32	1.35	3,761	3,730	3,541
Wis.	1.60	1.67	1.35	6,771	6,918	5,453
Minn.	1.48	1.42	1.35	6,576	5,687	5,033
Iowa	1.58	1.55	1.35	5,536	5,154	4,066
Mo.	1.13	1.15	1.30	3,833	4,392	4,651
N.Dak.	.95	.96	.92	2,901	3,140	2,933
S.Dak.	.61	.86	.84	2,500	3,166	3,288
Nebr.	.94	1.13	1.00	3,573	4,549	4,338
Kans.	1.44	1.54	1.85	2,252	3,116	3,659
Del.	1.30	1.36	1.40	95	94	95
Md.	1.32	1.36	1.35	567	611	606
Va.	1.14	1.06	1.30	1,486	1,438	1,815
W.Va.	1.20	1.16	1.30	920	940	1,032
N.C.	.98	.99	1.00	1,176	1,207	1,226
S.C.	.76	.78	.90	446	382	442
Ga.	.55	.51	.57	731	696	798
Fla.	.55	.51	.50	63	63	64
Ky.	1.26	1.44	1.20	2,130	2,678	2,144
Tenn.	1.14	1.24	1.10	2,182	2,297	1,962
Ala.	.74	.74	.80	771	687	718
Miss.	1.22	1.22	1.30	1,095	980	1,014
Ark.	1.11	1.01	1.35	1,501	1,382	1,744
La.	1.23	1.17	1.15	393	381	383
Okla.	1.20	1.18	1.40	1,461	1,819	2,104
Tex.	.97	.35	.85	1,383	1,436	1,319
Mont.	1.20	1.16	1.28	2,405	2,773	3,113
Idaho	2.06	2.20	2.25	2,392	2,394	2,444
Wyo.	1.14	1.19	1.12	1,228	1,325	1,232
Colo.	1.50	1.65	1.60	2,122	2,324	2,294
N.Mex.	2.05	2.23	2.35	432	510	512
Ariz.	2.26	2.19	2.20	597	598	499
Utah	1.99	2.10	1.96	1,145	1,172	1,098
Nev.	1.45	1.55	1.46	587	666	613
Wash.	1.92	1.96	2.20	1,781	1,617	1,800
Oreg.	1.74	1.69	1.75	1,918	1,835	1,938
Calif.	2.80	2.96	2.90	5,361	6,098	5,588
U.S.	1.34	1.36	1.35	27,563	102,500	99,094

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.40	1.50	1.40	7	6	4
N.H.	1.98	2.15	2.40	7	9	10
Vt.	2.09	2.20	2.50	43	53	60
Mass.	2.23	2.30	2.50	25	25	30
R.I.	2.24	2.50	2.40	2	2	2
Conn.	2.44	2.40	2.40	52	60	65
N.Y.	1.95	2.10	2.10	779	676	682
N.J.	2.16	2.25	2.35	145	135	155
Pa.	1.92	1.95	1.95	547	528	528
Ohio	1.96	1.95	1.95	901	803	693
Ind.	1.84	1.90	1.85	800	722	683
Ill.	2.26	2.25	2.35	1,121	1,172	1,213
Mich.	1.56	1.55	1.60	1,898	1,693	1,626
Wis.	2.12	2.30	1.85	2,232	2,263	1,948
Minn.	2.00	2.05	2.05	2,440	1,685	1,769
Iowa	2.21	2.15	2.15	2,041	1,585	1,617
Mo.	2.50	2.30	2.90	689	736	928
N. Dak.	1.35	1.40	1.45	216	232	277
S. Dak.	1.39	1.55	1.70	424	639	777
Nebr.	1.72	2.05	2.05	1,355	2,058	2,161
Kans.	1.90	1.95	2.35	1,288	1,981	2,435
Del.	2.20	2.25	2.30	11	14	14
Md.	2.02	2.05	2.10	88	105	113
Va.	2.10	2.20	2.50	131	207	300
W. Va.	2.03	2.10	2.15	90	118	123
N.C.	2.00	2.35	2.30	19	45	64
Ga.	1.78	1.70	1.85	7	5	6
Ky.	2.06	2.30	1.90	425	607	502
Tenn.	2.20	2.45	2.00	222	419	360
Ala.	1.62	1.60	2.30	10	18	34
Miss.	2.28	2.10	2.30	144	107	113
Ark.	2.36	2.40	3.10	230	252	313
La.	2.13	2.00	2.50	52	32	45
Okla.	1.89	1.90	2.15	545	800	968
Texas	2.52	2.50	2.60	290	335	348
Mont.	1.65	1.60	1.70	1,108	1,264	1,316
Idaho	2.43	2.60	2.70	1,946	2,007	2,084
Wyo.	1.68	1.65	1.60	582	569	536
Colo.	2.03	2.20	2.20	1,294	1,333	1,386
N. Mex.	2.69	2.90	3.00	354	423	408
Ariz.	2.54	2.45	2.35	497	514	414
Utah	2.21	2.40	2.20	960	931	862
Nev.	2.41	2.70	2.60	261	292	276
Wash.	2.44	2.45	2.70	749	740	807
Oreg.	2.56	2.65	2.70	715	652	637
Calif.	4.35	4.60	4.50	3,797	4,623	4,068
U.S.	2.16	2.25	2.26	31,540	33,475	33,765

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LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ohio	1/ 1.17	1.30	1.20	1/ 10	12	10
Ind.	1.07	1.20	1.05	97	120	79
Ill.	1.04	1.10	1.20	113	119	100
Mo.	1.01	1.00	1.20	1,153	1,450	1,566
Kans.	1/ 1.07	1.05	1.25	1/ 70	113	100
Del.	1/ 1.09	1.05	1.20	1/ 12	18	22
Md.	1/ 1.07	1.30	1.15	1/ 31	52	48
Va.	1.06	.95	1.15	440	437	550
W.Va.	1/ 1.06	1.10	1.10	1/ 26	22	22
N.C.	1.09	1.05	1.10	445	556	525
S.C.	.88	.85	1.00	114	189	249
Ga.	.84	.85	.95	107	170	177
Ky.	1.13	1.25	1.05	830	942	744
Tenn.	1.08	1.10	1.00	1,288	1,231	1,063
Ala.	.84	.85	.95	94	88	94
Miss.	1.18	1.15	1.30	306	384	417
Ark.	.98	.85	1.25	550	622	869
La.	1.24	1.10	1.05	101	119	116
Okla.	1/ 1.00	.95	1.40	1/ 51	124	182
U.S.	1.06	1.03	1.13	5,807	6,768	6,933

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Wash.	1,831	1,740	1,760	13,929	20,358	23,056
Oreg.	915	850	890	17,947	16,150	15,753
Calif.	1,498	1,510	1,230	11,656	13,590	11,316
U.S.	1,240	1,262	1,253	43,532	50,098	50,125

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PASTURE			SOYBEANS FOR BEANS			COWPEAS FOR PEAS		
Condition October 1			Stocks on farms Oct. 1			Yield per acre		
State	Average: 1947	1948	1947	1948	Average: 1947	Preliminary		
	1937-46				1937-46		1948	
	Percent		Thousand bushels		Bushels			
Maine	73	70	44	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	76	73	53	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	78	78	63	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	72	80	51	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	74	86	37	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	73	87	38	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	72	80	59	10	6	---	---	---
N.J.	70	81	60	9	12	---	---	---
Pa.	72	84	69	30	19	---	---	---
Ohio	71	90	72	325	88	---	---	---
Ind.	72	85	74	131	282	6.2	7.0	7.0
Ill.	77	68	80	390	326	5.8	4.5	7.0
Mich.	76	84	58	52	13	---	---	---
Wis.	78	83	47	4	7	---	---	---
Minn.	77	75	68	107	207	---	---	---
Iowa	85	60	73	534	395	---	---	---
Mo.	73	59	82	431	198	7.0	7.0	10.0
N.Dak.	70	80	69	1	1	---	---	---
S.Dak.	69	71	82	8	17	---	---	---
Nebr.	66	75	78	2	2	---	---	---
Kans.	70	67	87	33	28	7.3	5.0	6.0
Del.	74	75	77	10	3	---	---	---
Md.	74	84	81	22	4	---	---	---
Va.	79	85	88	11	43	6.3	7.0	7.0
W.Va.	75	88	88	0	0	---	---	---
N.C.	77	82	77	43	78	4.8	5.0	5.5
S.C.	69	75	78	3	8	4.1	4.5	5.0
Ge.	72	72	77	1	1	4.5	5.0	5.5
Fla.	82	70	75	---	---	8.6	9.0	8.0
Ky.	73	87	63	8	19	5.4	7.0	6.0
Tenn.	72	73	65	4	19	5.6	6.5	7.0
Ala.	74	67	79	5	4	5.4	6.0	7.0
Miss.	74	69	84	5	7	5.8	6.5	8.0
Ark.	67	54	78	55	17	5.4	5.0	6.5
La.	80	64	68	2	3	4.4	5.0	5.5
Okla.	67	61	75	0	0	5.8	6.0	7.0
Tex.	70	61	55	---	---	6.9	8.0	8.0
Mont.	80	89	86	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	83	90	89	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	81	89	68	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	75	90	70	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	74	54	65	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	81	72	73	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	76	89	66	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	88	89	73	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	73	78	96	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	74	81	84	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	77	68	74	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	74	74	72	2,236	1,807	5.3	5.9	6.6
1/ Old crop.								

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,012	1,100	850	79	66	60
New York	949	1,100	1,250	1,248	1,375	1,888
Michigan	356	670	900	4,515	3,129	4,284
Minnesota	556	350	600	23	4	6
Total N.E.	870	764	982	5,889	4,574	6,233
North Dakota	3/ 708	350	---	3/ 9	8	---
Nebraska	1,434	1,450	1,700	548	1,058	1,496
Montana	1,246	1,400	1,300	287	364	403
Idaho	1,563	1,520	1,700	1,941	2,341	2,312
Wyoming	1,293	1,350	1,330	944	1,444	1,343
Washington	1,082	1,200	1,250	33	48	75
Total N.W.	1,429	1,442	1,555	3,771	5,263	5,629
Colorado	562	800	720	1,717	2,568	2,268
New Mexico	317	210	300	676	273	441
Arizona	494	430	500	64	60	65
Utah	600	900	400	36	63	32
Total S.W.	471	628	581	2,496	2,964	2,806
Calif. Lima	1,356	1,406	1,450	2,187	2,095	2,102
Calif. Other	1,189	1,303	1,300	2,373	2,268	2,483
Total Calif.	1,267	1,351	1,365	4,560	4,363	4,585
United States	914	976	1,060	16,716	17,164	19,258

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.4	18.5	20.0	14,843	17,575	18,160
Ind.	18.0	18.5	20.5	18,486	28,176	28,413
Ill.	21.4	18.0	23.5	55,996	65,196	75,552
Mich.	16.0	17.0	18.0	1,358	1,292	1,152
Wis.	14.5	13.0	13.0	449	338	273
Minn.	14.9	15.0	17.0	3,080	13,800	13,464
Iowa	19.8	15.0	22.0	23,406	26,310	31,262
Mo.	14.2	12.0	21.0	5,608	9,900	15,120
Kans.	10.6	8.5	15.0	1,285	1,887	2,715
Va.	14.3	15.0	16.0	902	1,425	1,600
N.C.	11.5	15.0	14.0	2,333	3,915	3,878
Ky.	14.0	17.5	17.5	729	1,908	2,065
Tenn.	11.5	15.5	17.0	447	930	1,020
Miss.	11.3	14.0	18.0	885	1,330	1,890
Ark.	14.0	12.0	19.5	2,296	3,396	4,816
Other States	12.2	15.1	15.6	2,533	3,984	4,440
United States	18.8	16.3	20.3	134,642	181,362	205,820

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P. M. (P. S. T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947	Indic.
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,172	1,220	1,250	174,185	197,640	193,750
N.C.	1,153	1,030	1,075	306,260	310,030	330,025
Tenn.	745	800	825	6,185	4,000	3,300
Total						
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,150	1,093	1,131	486,630	511,670	527,075
S.C.	619	550	650	16,705	14,300	16,900
Ga.	700	695	700	589,938	781,180	810,600
Fla.	620	660	660	57,430	69,300	71,280
Ala.	674	630	785	271,438	291,690	367,380
Miss.	384	325	380	9,809	4,875	5,320
Total						
(S.E. area)	680	670	717	945,320	1,161,345	1,271,430
Ark.	363	350	450	7,507	2,800	3,600
La.	346	300	335	3,812	1,500	1,340
Okla.	478	450	525	59,836	146,250	153,300
Tex.	456	420	415	242,008	351,120	326,190
N.Mex.	1/ 1,031	950	1,100	1/ 7,006	13,300	11,000
Total						
(S.W. area)	458	433	450	318,770	514,970	495,430
U.S.	708	646	687	1,750,718	2,187,985	2,293,985

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,528	1,549	1,478	9,039	11,462	11,075
Conn.	1,334	1,271	1,257	22,079	24,280	24,016
N.Y.	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,215	1,080	810
Pa.	1,421	1,485	1,600	46,758	58,518	61,585
Ohio	1,014	1,142	1,122	24,894	21,125	22,110
Ind.	1,056	1,099	1,296	11,117	10,220	12,050
Wis.	1,450	1,479	1,431	32,420	35,930	29,631
Ill.	1,195	1,200	1,250	706	720	625
Mo.	1,018	900	1,100	6,196	4,680	5,830
Kans.	974	950	1,050	308	190	210
Id.	750	800	750	30,049	38,400	35,250
W.Va.	953	1,111	1,217	123,892	154,752	137,615
N.C.	924	1,200	1,200	2,350	3,360	3,240
S.C.	939	1,145	1,168	654,807	907,181	708,780
Fla.	1,018	1,135	1,250	112,382	155,495	126,250
Ca.	953	1,178	1,100	83,145	127,142	95,605
Ky.	892	1,020	1,005	18,042	27,036	21,097
Tenn.	992	1,102	1,167	366,501	385,073	387,428
Ala.	1,036	1,215	1,324	117,382	140,500	136,290
La.	800	925	900	299	370	360
U.S.	444	415	550	184	249	165
Total						
U.S.	1,008	1,142	1,185	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,820,032

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1948UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPEOctober 11, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1937-46	Indicated		Production		Indicated 1948
		1947	1948		1937-46	1947	1948		
Pounds									
Thousand pounds									
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:									
Virginia	11	929	1,080	91,241	1,175	119,880	102,225		
North Carolina	11	928	1,060	235,771	1,110	320,120	258,630		
Total Old Belt	11	928	1,065	327,012	1,128	440,000	360,855		
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,039	1,205	331,146	1,175	466,335	345,450		
North Carolina	13	1,044	1,125	77,160	1,260	105,750	88,200		
South Carolina	13	1,018	1,135	112,382	1,250	155,495	126,250		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,028	1,131	189,542	1,254	261,245	214,450		
Georgia	14	952	1,180	82,178	1,100	126,260	94,600		
Florida	14	862	1,020	14,705	975	23,256	16,672		
Alabama	14	790	925	226	900	370	360		
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	937	1,151	97,109	1,079	149,886	111,632		
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	985	1,135	944,809	1,162	1,317,465	1,032,387		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	880	975	15,200	1,100	13,942	12,100		
Kentucky	22	918	1,025	14,622	1,075	15,068	13,008		
Tennessee	22	974	1,080	33,460	1,100	36,040	26,510		
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	957	1,049	48,083	1,092	51,108	39,518		
Kentucky	23	923	1,000	16,590	1,075	16,600	14,298		
Tennessee	23	946	1,000	4,234	1,000	4,000	3,000		
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	928	1,000	20,824	1,061	20,600	17,298		
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	908	1,000	540	1,050	200	210		
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	935	1,024	84,647	1,085	85,850	69,126		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	962	1,090	13,879	1,050	13,625	14,700		
Indiana	31	1,059	1,100	10,834	1,300	10,010	11,830		
Missouri	31	1,018	900	6,196	1,100	4,680	5,830		
Kansas	31	974	950	308	1,050	190	210		
Virginia	31	1,264	1,625	14,689	1,700	18,525	19,890		
West Virginia	31	924	1,200	2,850	1,200	3,360	3,240		
North Carolina	31	1,181	1,560	10,731	1,650	14,976	16,500		
Kentucky	31	1,001	1,115	302,056	1,175	323,350	333,700		
Tennessee	31	1,072	1,310	75,138	1,425	95,630	102,600		
Total Burley Belt	31	1,024	1,170	436,754	1,243	484,346	508,500		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	750	800	30,049	750	38,400	35,250		
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,001	1,132	466,803	1,192	522,746	543,750		

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - ContinuedOctober 11, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1937-46	Yield per acre		Indicated 1948	Average 1937-46	Production		Indicated 1948		
			1947	1948			1947	1948			
										Thousand pounds	
										Founds	
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	948	1,050	1,100	1,100	283	210	220			
Kentucky	35	1,001	1,100	1,200	1,200	16,921	15,950	14,400			
Tennessee	35	1,006	1,050	1,100	1,100	4,549	4,830	4,180			
Total One Sucker	35	1,001	1,088	1,175	1,175	21,753	20,990	18,800			
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	990	1,030	1,125	1,125	15,772	13,905	11,812			
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	889	925	1,000	1,000	2,762	2,405	3,400			
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	984	1,054	1,138	1,138	40,286	37,300	34,012			
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,420	1,485	1,600	1,600	46,227	57,618	60,800			
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,083	1,250	1,300	1,300	11,015	7,500	7,410			
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,134	1,454	1,561	1,561	1,574,792	65,118	68,210			
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	1,569	1,600	1,550	1,550	157	160	155			
Connecticut	51	1,561	1,490	1,520	1,520	12,254	13,261	12,160			
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,561	1,491	1,520	1,520	12,411	13,421	12,315			
Massachusetts	52	1,649	1,750	1,700	1,700	7,778	9,450	8,840			
Connecticut	52	1,579	1,470	1,600	1,600	4,118	3,969	4,640			
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,623	1,657	1,664	1,664	11,896	13,419	13,480			
New York	53	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,215	1,080	810			
Pennsylvania	53	1,562	1,500	1,570	1,570	531	900	785			
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,407	1,414	1,450	1,450	1,746	1,980	1,595			
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,423	1,450	1,450	1,450	16,942	15,080	11,455			
Wisconsin	55	1,473	1,500	1,420	1,420	15,478	20,850	18,176			
Minnesota	55	1,195	1,200	1,250	1,250	706	720	625			
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,458	1,488	1,414	1,414	16,183	21,570	18,801			
Georgia	56	937	700	930	930	167	70	93			
Florida	56	961	700	930	930	429	140	93			
Total Ga. Fla. Sun-grown	56	969	700	930	930	596	210	186			
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,494	1,503	1,494	1,494	59,775	65,680	57,832			
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	996	975	950	950	1,104	1,852	2,090			
Connecticut	61	934	940	880	880	5,707	7,050	7,216			
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	943	947	895	895	6,810	8,902	9,306			
Georgia	62	1,002	1,015	1,140	1,140	702	812	912			
Florida	62	1,032	1,040	1,140	1,140	2,770	3,640	4,332			
Total Ga. Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,026	1,035	1,140	1,140	3,471	4,452	5,244			
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	970	975	970	970	10,282	13,354	14,550			
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,360	1,410	1,443	1,443	127,535	144,152	140,592			
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Louisiana Perique	72	444	415	550	550	184	249	165			
United States	All	1,008	1,142	1,185	1,185	1,364,265	2,107,763	1,820,032			
Includes type 45 through 1939.											

1/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
and State	1937-46			1948
Eastern States:		Thousand bushels		
North Atlantic:				
Maine	686	767	930	949
New Hampshire	736	456	838	732
Vermont	626	424	799	859
Massachusetts	2,489	2,000	2,864	2,376
Rhode Island	227	129	187	153
Connecticut	1,302	1,111	1,273	864
New York	15,059	15,116	15,045	12,500
New Jersey	2,899	2,970	1,935	1,584
Pennsylvania	3,031	3,568	6,612	4,746
Total North Atlantic	32,056	31,541	30,483	24,763
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	839	682	334	357
Maryland	1,737	1,872	938	1,060
Virginia	10,698	12,975	5,072	9,350
West Virginia	4,242	5,075	2,820	3,450
North Carolina	1,065	1,248	768	960
Total South Atlantic	18,581	21,852	9,932	15,177
Total Eastern States	50,637	53,393	40,415	39,940
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	4,360	2,350	3,038	1,936
Indiana	1,452	1,174	1,489	1,054
Illinois	3,136	3,573	4,187	2,597
Michigan	7,233	7,560	6,400	4,830
Wisconsin	704	996	799	599
Minnesota	181	65	272	53
Iowa	198	124	108	136
Missouri	1,343	1,230	1,630	940
Nebraska	226	68	88	96
Kansas	668	514	755	495
Total North Central	12,501	17,654	18,766	12,726
South Central:				
Kentucky	293	278	276	270
Tennessee	355	378	396	290
Arkansas	666	677	756	626
Total South Central	1,313	1,333	1,428	1,186
Total Central States	20,814	18,987	20,194	13,922
Western States:				
Montana	276	50	238	221
Idaho	2,307	1,233	2,075	1,680
Colorado	1,501	1,100	1,568	1,395
New Mexico	746	955	620	850
Utah	466	364	505	514
Washington	27,607	32,710	33,480	23,652
Oregon	2,925	2,970	2,864	2,785
California	7,780	7,643	11,082	6,360
Total Western States	43,607	47,030	52,432	42,457
Total 35 States	115,058	112,410	113,041	96,319

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production included some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1946	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46			1948
Thousand bushels				
U.H.	14	5	22	14
Mass.	54	70	85	68
R.I.	16	15	13	14
Conn.	128	154	160	139
N.Y.	1,377	1,682	1,440	1,114
N.J.	1,349	1,776	1,617	1,175
Pa.	1,960	2,226	1,920	2,182
Ohio	875	553	1,020	780
Ind.	385	519	725	559
Ill.	1,494	1,529	2,413	1,428
Mich.	3,319	5,100	4,300	3,528
Mo.	676	1,093	1,238	752
Kans.	76	154	12	160
Del.	395	408	171	402
Md.	539	646	425	533
Va.	1,480	2,640	1,680	1,209
W.Va.	514	583	388	530
N.C.	2,131	3,160	2,905	1,646
S.C.	3,151	5,994	6,630	3,320
Ga.	5,037	5,628	5,810	5,260
Fla.	89	96	64	92
Ky.	707	672	783	462
Tenn.	1,004	540	1,209	428
Ala.	1,383	1,250	1,525	1,298
Miss.	856	863	854	840
Ark.	2,190	2,479	2,220	2,482
La.	293	293	270	330
Okla.	464	598	464	280
Texas	1,698	1,856	1,696	1,140
Idaho	262	285	357	324
Colo.	1,816	1,985	2,106	1,922
N.Mex.	180	360	94	74
Utah	650	700	933	821
Wash.	2,081	2,700	2,817	2,210
Oreg.	547	729	851	595
Calif., all	27,373	37,086	33,336	31,336
Clingstone 2/	16,776	23,085	21,377	21,085
Freestone	10,597	14,001	11,959	10,251
Other States 3/	158	206	---	---
U.S.	66,725	86,643	82,603	67,467

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ "Other States" totals include Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of peach production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 11, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1943

PEARS

State	Average 1937-46	Production 1/ 1946 1947		Indicated 1948
		Thousand bushels		
Mass.	49	44	73	41
Conn.	56	42	48	35
N.Y.	946	693	960	468
Pa.	415	345	262	267
Ohio	368	135	229	153
Ind.	198	142	154	142
Ill.	431	270	402	336
Mich.	916	696	650	350
Mo.	266	148	216	178
Kans.	106	90	99	141
Va.	327	253	280	241
W. Va.	99	104	46	94
N.C.	302	299	298	204
S.C.	132	126	127	108
Ga.	379	396	385	385
Fla.	158	207	194	214
Ky.	193	115	134	126
Tenn.	223	120	183	95
Ala.	306	343	283	238
Miss.	342	347	350	360
Ark.	177	195	204	236
La.	187	235	207	240
Okla.	156	157	209	142
Texas	394	407	402	236
Idaho	60	64	70	63
Colo.	179	87	232	130
Utah	149	115	205	148
Wash., All	7,056	8,890	8,305	6,008
Bartlett	5,156	6,750	6,156	4,150
Other	1,900	2,140	2,149	1,850
Oreg., All	4,314	6,120	5,724	4,679
Bartlett	1,775	2,335	1,975	1,809
Other	2,539	3,785	3,749	2,870
Calif., All	11,038	12,918	14,376	10,250
Bartlett	9,663	11,163	12,334	8,917
Other	1,375	1,750	2,042	1,333
Other States 2/	300	244	--	--
U.S.	30,222	34,447	35,312	26,358

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ "Other States" totals include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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GRAPES

State	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
		1946	1947	
	1937-46			1948
Tons				
N.Y.	55,360	64,500	60,000	60,800
N.J.	2,250	2,400	1,900	1,700
Pa.	16,330	19,500	18,100	16,600
Ohio	17,190	12,500	15,400	11,000
Ind.	2,500	1,900	2,400	2,400
Ill.	3,700	2,300	3,200	3,200
Mich.	33,820	31,000	42,500	28,000
Iowa	3,090	2,700	2,600	3,000
Mo.	5,570	3,100	3,800	3,700
Kans.	2,350	1,600	1,900	2,400
Va.	1,810	2,200	1,800	2,300
W.Va.	1,325	1,800	900	1,500
N.C.	5,300	5,100	5,600	5,600
S.C.	1,160	1,100	1,100	1,100
Ga.	1,870	2,200	2,600	2,900
Ark.	8,570	10,800	12,600	11,100
Ariz.	970	1,000	1,100	800
Wash.	13,150	19,400	21,400	23,500
Oreg.	1,850	1,600	1,500	1,600
Calif., All	2,505,400	2,918,000	2,872,000	2,773,000
Wine varieties	575,100	684,000	517,000	609,000
Table varieties	482,200	630,000	620,000	606,000
Raisin varieties	1,448,100	1,604,000	1,735,000	1,558,000
Raisins 2/	255,050	183,000	315,000	---
Not dried	427,900	872,000	475,000	---
Other States 3/	17,570	14,800	---	---
U.S.	2,701,135	3,119,500	3,072,400	2,956,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ "Other States" totals include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Estimates of grape production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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CITRUS FRUIT

CROP AND STATE	Condition October 1 1/			Production 1/			Indicated 1948
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	
	Percent				Thousand boxes		
<u>ORANGES:</u>							
California, all	77	77	78	48,902	53,530	45,600	—
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	75	79	18,846	19,670	18,900	18,600
Valencias	78	78	78	30,056	35,860	26,700	3/
Florida, all	74	67	72	36,490	4/53,700	58,400	64,000
Early & Midseason	5/ 73	67	73	20,005	4/ 30,500	31,000	34,000
Valencias	5/ 71	67	70	16,485	23,200	27,400	30,000
Texas, all	74	79	62	3,242	5,000	5,200	4,500
Early & Midseason 2/	---	79	62	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,700
Valencias	---	79	63	1,310	1,850	2,100	1,800
Arizona, all	75	62	65	795	1,200	4/ 780	1,180
Navels & Misc. 2/	---	55	65	372	600	4/ 480	580
Valencias	---	70	66	423	600	300	600
Louisiana, all 2/	70	55	66	298	410	300	320
5 States 6/	76	73	75	89,727	113,840	110,280	---
Total Early & Midseason 7/	---	---	---	41,452	54,330	53,780	56,200
Total Valencias	---	---	---	48,275	59,510	56,500	---
<u>TANGERINES:</u>							
Florida	63	66	64	5,360	4/ 4,700	4/ 4,000	4,000
<u>ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES</u>							
5 States 6/	---	---	---	93,087	118,540	114,280	---
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>							
Florida, all	63	63	62	23,920	4/29,000	4/33,000	31,000
Seedless	5/ 67	64	62	9,640	4/14,000	4/14,800	14,500
Other	5/ 60	62	62	14,280	4/15,000	4/18,200	16,500
Texas, all	66	73	50	17,488	4/23,300	4/23,200	18,500
Arizona, all	74	73	65	3,301	4/ 4,100	4/ 3,000	3,600
California, all	76	78	78	2,769	3,120	2,880	---
Desert Valleys	5/ 80	75	77	1,158	1,220	960	1,150
Other	5/ 77	80	78	1,612	1,900	1,920	3/
4 States 6/	66	68	58	47,478	59,520	62,080	---
<u>LEMONS:</u>							
California 6/	75	77	78	12,808	13,800	12,700	3/
<u>LIMES:</u>							
Florida 6/	65	46	49	148	170	170	200

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In Calif., picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1948 bloom for Calif. Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for Calif. lemons will be issued in November. 4/Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): 1946, Fla. early and mid-season oranges - 900; tangerines - 800; grapefruit - seedless 800, other 1,800; Texas grapefruit - 500; Ariz. grapefruit - 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines - 600; grapefruit - seedless 2,400, other 1,300; Texas grapefruit - 2,300; Ariz. Navels & miscellaneous oranges - 6; grapefruit 944. 5/Short-time average. 6/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb., in the Desert Valleys, 63 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/In Calif. and Ariz. Navels and miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average				Preliminary
	1937-46	1945	1946	1947	1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
	Fresh Basis				
California	216,300	159,000	306,000	165,000	219,000
Washington	18,080	22,500	27,300	28,000	21,800
Utah	5,305	10,000	5,400	4,500	8,700
3 States	239,685	191,500	338,700	197,500	249,500
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,290	1,600	6,000	4,000	3,500
California	75,100	71,000	100,000	74,000	66,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	19,380	28,200	22,400	37,000	22,300
Washington, all	24,580	26,000	29,100	23,100	21,400
Eastern Washington	15,870	19,600	19,800	19,100	19,100
Western Washington	8,710	6,400	9,300	4,000	2,300
Oregon, all	84,790	92,100	101,100	34,400	48,800
Eastern Oregon	14,880	20,100	18,100	18,900	19,700
Western Oregon	69,910	72,000	83,000	15,500	29,100
	Dry Basis 2/				
California	206,000	226,000	213,000	201,000	177,000
UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/					
Tons - Dry Basis 2/					
DRIED: 3/					
Washington	555	250	250	100	
Oregon	9,180	7,700	8,200	300	1,600
California	197,400	225,800	212,800	200,800	176,800
3 States	207,145	233,750	221,250	201,200	178,400
SOLD FRESH: 3/	Tons - Fresh Basis				
Idaho	17,940	26,800	20,800	33,300	18,400
Washington	12,101	13,400	10,600	10,830	9,750
Oregon	17,620	23,600	18,100	13,000	21,000
3 States	47,661	63,800	49,500	57,130	49,150
CANNED: 3/ 4/					
Idaho	160	---	800	2,900	100
Washington	6,656	7,700	14,890	9,570	9,000
Oregon	22,220	19,000	42,200	13,700	8,000
3 States	29,036	26,700	57,890	26,170	17,100
FROZEN: 3/					
Washington	5/ 887	1,750	510	150	100
Oregon	5/ 5,733	8,300	5,700	1,100	800
2 States	5/ 6,620	10,050	6,210	1,250	900
OTHER PROCESSED: 3/					
Idaho	60	600	---	---	---
Washington	278	500	290	200	300
Oregon	830	2,600	2,500	400	---
3 States	1,168	3,700	2,790	600	300
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:					
Idaho	870	800	800	800	800
Washington	2,050	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,650
Oregon	2,410	3,000	3,000	1,800	2,200
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	5,830	6,100	6,300	5,100	5,150

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/The drying ratio in Calif., is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash., and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 5/Short-time average. 6/Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Production			Production		
	Average :	1947 :	Indicated :	Average :	1947 :	Indicated :
	1937-46 :	1947 :	1948 :	1937-46 :	1947 :	1948 :
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,298	1,734	2,342	278	306	410
S.C.	1,921	2,200	2,260	335	350	400
Ga.	21,647	23,532	37,960	3,930	4,153	6,700
Fla.	2,332	1,670	3,022	1,743	1,104	2,015
Ala.	7,758	6,175	14,400	1,982	1,265	3,600
Miss.	3,600	1,305	4,245	3,154	1,595	6,340
Ark.	634	654	980	3,017	3,196	4,760
La.	2,447	1,400	3,000	6,587	3,000	12,000
Okla.	1,097	3,100	1,440	16,413	40,900	16,560
Tex.	2,875	3,100	7,100	23,940	17,900	40,150
Other States 2/	49	--	--	1,440	--	--
U.S.	46,656	44,870	76,749	62,819	73,769	92,935

State	All pecans		
	Production		
	Average 1937-46 :	1947 :	Indicated 1948 :
	Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,576	2,040	2,752
S.C.	2,257	2,550	2,660
Ga.	25,577	27,685	44,660
Fla.	4,075	2,774	5,037
Ala.	9,739	7,440	18,000
Miss.	6,754	2,900	10,585
Ark.	3,651	3,850	5,740
La.	9,034	4,400	15,000
Okla.	17,510	44,000	18,000
Tex.	26,815	21,000	47,250
Other States 2/	1,488	--	--
U.S.	109,476	118,639	169,684

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ "Other States" totals include Illinois and Missouri. Estimates of pecan production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
Crop and State	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46			1937-46		1948
	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	85	75	2/32,100	2/38,000	--
Not dried)				15,730	16,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	56	43	67	45,400	40,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	20,490	29,200	29,600
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	58,370	52,000	62,000
Oregon	--	--	--	5,690	5,600	2,500
2 States	--	--	--	64,060	64,600	71,500
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	4,239	7,700	6,200
Washington	--	--	--	706	1,100	1,020
2 States	--	--	--	4,945	8,800	7,220

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
	1937-46			1948
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	445,600	553,000	485,000	540,000
New Jersey	86,100	101,000	82,000	67,000
Wisconsin	105,800	145,000	161,000	225,000
Washington	26,710	42,000	48,000	52,000
Oregon	9,730	15,100	14,200	15,000
5 States	673,940	856,100	790,200	899,000

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average	Indicated
STATE: 1937-46	1947	1948
1937-46	1947	1948
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels
Maine	285	345
New York, L.I.	242	330
New York, Upstate	117	160
Pennsylvania	123	165
3 Eastern	188.4	263.0
Michigan	104	105
Wisconsin	85	105
Minnesota	94	120
North Dakota	112	150
South Dakota	75	80
5 Central	27.7	112.8
Nebraska	138	155
Montana	112	140
Idaho	234	220
Wyoming	146	200
Colorado	187	260
Utah	171	185
Nevada	186	210
Washington	214	260
Oregon	219	260
California 1/	301	330
10 Western	202.9	231.0
TOTAL 18	153.9	200.3
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:		
New Hampshire	156	190
Vermont	134	150
Massachusetts	148	195
Rhode Island	196	240
Connecticut	184	250
West Virginia	97	135
Ohio	108	130
Indiana	116	150
Illinois	86	88
Iowa	99	75
New Mexico	77	85
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	115.4	148.2
29 LATE STATES	148.5	194.4
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:		
New Jersey	173	219
Delaware	85	105
Maryland	106	148
Virginia	120	150
Kentucky	89	99
Missouri	106	106
Kansas	92	99
Arizona	185	290
TOTAL 8	122.6	157.5
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	145.5	189.8

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POTATOES (CONT'D)

GROUP	:	Yield per acre			:	Production						
AND	:	Average	:	1947	:	Indicated:	Average	:	1947	:	Indicated	
STATE	:	1937-46	:	:	:	1948	:	1937-46	:	:	:	1948
		<u>Bushels</u>					<u>Thousand bushels</u>					
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>												
North Carolina		107		128		134		9,145		9,216		9,916
South Carolina		110		122		86		2,728		2,440		1,376
Georgia		66		79		64		1,559		1,422		1,024
Florida		132		123		160		4,321		3,272		3,776
Tennessee		80		96		75		3,294		2,880		2,250
Alabama		90		90		101		4,448		3,330		3,636
Mississippi		67		73		72		1,680		1,460		1,224
Arkansas		80		90		94		3,312		2,520		2,632
Louisiana		60		53		58		2,688		1,643		1,508
Oklahoma		70		69		66		1,928		1,035		924
Texas		81		108		100		4,311		4,536		4,400
California 1/		322		420		400		15,768		26,040		31,600
TOTAL 12		110.8		148.9		159.2		55,181		59,794		64,266
TOTAL U. S.		139.3		182.0		198.4		392,143		384,407		418,355

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California: combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
		Bushels				
		Thousand bushels				
N.J.	134	135	140	2,094	2,160	2,240
Ind.	103	115	120	217	207	216
Ill.	89	70	80	292	154	176
Iowa	97	90	95	201	162	142
Mo.	95	85	105	753	536	630
Kans.	110	75	120	278	135	216
Del.	122	120	125	268	120	125
Md.	150	140	165	1,304	1,330	1,485
Va.	114	125	136	3,466	3,500	3,672
N.C.	104	115	113	7,823	7,360	6,780
S.C.	91	110	105	5,350	5,940	4,830
Ga.	76	85	82	7,284	6,545	5,330
Fla.	66	75	80	1,167	1,275	1,200
Ky.	85	80	85	1,362	1,040	1,020
Tenn.	96	93	95	3,862	2,325	2,090
Ala.	78	82	85	5,898	5,084	4,505
Miss.	88	87	97	5,727	4,350	4,074
Ark.	81	70	100	1,938	1,190	1,500
La.	83	83	88	8,570	7,470	7,128
Okla.	67	60	78	675	420	546
Tex.	84	85	80	5,121	4,675	3,760
Calif.	108	100	100	1,216	1,200	1,000
U.S.	89.2	93.5	97.3	64,866	57,178	52,665

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.7	7.2	11.0	289	151	143
Mich.	3.5	6.8	8.0	798	446	472
Nebr.	12.7	11.3	13.0	809	305	611
Mont.	11.9	11.7	12.0	863	899	763
Idaho	14.7	17.1	15.5	911	1,761	1,248
Wyo.	11.9	12.7	11.0	483	457	363
Colo.	12.8	15.2	11.5	1,856	2,548	1,300
Utah	13.4	16.4	13.5	560	740	513
Calif. 1/	15.4	18.6	16.0	1,949	2,397	2,343
Other						
States	11.5	13.0	13.1	1,252	1,300	1,650
U.S.	12.4	14.2	13.2	9,771	12,504	10,013

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	19.2	15.7	18.0	5,200	4,475	5,130
Fla.	31.8	26.6	28.0	859	962	1,061
Total	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,050	5,437	6,191

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MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS

State	1937-46	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Milk produced per milk cow 1/						
"Grain" fed per milk cow 1/ 2/						
and : Oct. 1, Av. : October 1, : October 1, : October 1, : October 1, : October 1,						
Division :						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	15.7	16.1	15.0	4.7	4.4	4.8
N.H.	15.4	18.1	18.1	4.2	4.5	5.1
Vt.	14.6	15.0	15.0	4.3	3.9	4.3
Mass.	18.0	19.0	18.4	5.8	5.4	5.6
Conn.	17.7	17.9	17.4	5.2	4.8	5.4
N.Y.	17.0	19.5	18.5	5.0	5.1	5.2
N.J.	19.8	21.3	21.2	6.6	7.2	6.8
Pa.	16.9	19.0	18.3	5.8	6.1	6.2
N. Atl.	17.05	18.90	18.39	5.2	5.3	5.4
Ohio	15.5	17.2	17.3	4.9	4.4	4.8
Ind.	14.7	15.8	16.4	4.9	4.0	4.6
Ill.	14.6	14.4	16.2	4.3	4.6	4.9
Mich.	17.1	18.0	17.6	4.8	3.9	4.6
Wis.	14.8	15.7	15.4	3.4	2.7	4.2
E.N. Cent.	15.22	16.25	16.38	4.2	3.6	4.5
Minn.	12.4	13.0	13.6	2.6	2.2	3.3
Iowa	13.4	14.6	14.6	4.0	4.6	4.7
Mo.	11.4	12.9	14.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
N. Dak.	11.1	12.4	12.2	2.6	2.3	2.6
S. Dak.	10.3	10.8	10.7	2.3	2.1	2.0
Nebr.	12.1	13.1	13.5	3.6	3.2	3.7
Kans.	11.8	12.4	13.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
W.N. Cent.	11.99	12.92	13.45	3.2	3.2	3.6
Md.	15.9	17.7	18.6	5.7	6.3	5.2
Va.	13.2	15.4	15.8	3.5	3.9	4.0
W. Va.	13.8	14.2	14.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
N.C.	12.7	14.5	14.3	4.1	4.3	4.4
S.C.	10.8	10.7	11.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
Ga.	8.9	9.5	9.6	3.2	3.3	3.2
S. Atl.	12.31	13.34	14.12	3.5	3.8	3.7
Ky.	12.6	14.6	12.8	2.4	2.8	2.9
Tenn.	11.1	12.6	12.4	2.8	3.3	3.3
Ala.	8.7	9.0	9.5	2.6	2.9	3.8
Miss.	7.0	7.4	8.9	1.4	1.1	2.2
Ark.	8.7	8.7	10.3	1.8	2.7	2.4
Okla.	9.6	10.5	10.1	2.5	3.2	2.9
Tex.	8.5	8.2	8.9	3.0	3.3	4.0
S. Cent.	9.50	10.29	10.49	2.5	2.8	3.1
Mont.	14.8	15.2	15.6	2.4	2.1	2.5
Idaho	17.5	18.2	18.8	3.4	3.4	3.5
Wyo.	13.8	17.9	17.0	2.8	2.0	3.1
Colo.	13.6	14.1	13.6	3.5	3.2	4.2
Utah	16.4	16.9	18.6	2.4	2.8	3.8
Wash.	17.6	19.2	19.3	4.2	4.5	4.1
Oreg.	15.6	17.2	16.5	3.9	4.2	4.3
Calif.	18.3	16.8	19.2	4.8	3.1	3.6
West.	16.19	17.11	17.57	4.0	3.4	3.6
U.S.	13.24	14.48	14.73	3.64	3.56	4.01

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 11, 1948

October 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:	Eggs per	Total eggs produced					
and	hand during Sept.	100 layers	During September	Jan-Sept. incl.				
Division:	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousands	Number	Thousands	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Me.	2,286	2,114	1,407	1,488	32	31	287	275
N.H.	2,144	1,962	1,461	1,380	31	27	279	266
Vt.	904	812	1,437	1,428	13	12	125	121
Mass.	4,979	4,188	1,494	1,494	74	63	664	628
R.I.	533	436	1,479	1,470	8	6	72	65
Conn.	3,179	2,584	1,416	1,452	45	38	404	353
N.Y.	10,590	11,094	1,269	1,296	134	144	1,629	1,726
N.J.	7,842	7,776	1,338	1,392	105	108	1,114	1,107
Pa.	16,157	16,112	1,206	1,218	195	196	2,369	2,398
N. Atl.	48,614	47,078	1,310	1,328	637	625	6,943	6,939
Ohio	13,372	13,073	1,182	1,272	158	166	2,008	2,039
Ind.	11,718	11,434	1,101	1,182	129	135	1,703	1,733
Ill.	14,748	14,664	954	1,158	141	170	2,172	2,160
Mich.	8,397	7,802	1,152	1,170	97	91	1,279	1,227
Wis.	13,500	12,984	1,122	1,185	151	154	1,944	1,957
E. N. Cent.	61,735	59,957	1,095	1,124	676	716	9,106	9,116
Minn.	19,307	18,374	1,170	1,248	226	229	3,195	3,131
Iowa	21,548	21,214	1,044	1,266	225	269	3,495	3,570
Mo.	14,219	13,726	984	1,176	140	161	2,264	2,246
N. Dak.	3,624	3,218	1,062	1,173	38	38	491	467
S. Dak.	6,058	6,148	1,092	1,242	66	76	943	966
Nebr.	9,936	9,660	990	1,098	98	106	1,591	1,492
Kans.	10,698	10,636	984	1,134	105	121	1,719	1,624
W. N. Cent.	85,390	82,976	1,052	1,235	898	1,000	13,718	13,496
Del.	716	738	1,101	1,170	8	9	102	106
Md.	2,960	2,936	1,056	1,158	31	34	410	405
Va.	7,163	6,590	1,014	1,092	73	72	983	917
W. Va.	2,822	2,709	1,098	1,183	31	32	397	386
N.C.	6,775	6,352	870	906	59	58	845	769
S.C.	2,824	2,751	762	798	22	22	286	273
Ga.	5,591	5,311	780	804	44	43	537	506
Fla.	1,728	1,728	816	840	14	15	190	203
S. Atl.	30,579	29,165	922	927	282	285	3,750	3,565
Ky.	7,230	6,860	1,014	1,098	73	75	988	949
Tenn.	7,246	7,091	942	930	68	66	868	839
Ala.	5,311	5,182	762	804	40	42	537	528
Miss.	4,883	4,834	684	714	33	35	458	450
Ark.	4,920	4,744	753	855	37	41	529	508
La.	2,932	2,929	654	753	19	22	259	265
Okla.	3,498	8,066	853	1,023	73	83	1,073	1,051
Tex.	19,093	18,366	912	939	174	172	2,431	2,316
S. Cent.	60,118	58,072	860	923	517	536	7,143	6,886
Mont.	1,298	1,390	1,128	1,122	15	16	164	185
Idaho	1,661	1,682	1,173	1,212	19	20	247	244
Wyo.	616	604	1,206	1,239	7	7	85	83
Colo.	2,314	2,413	1,128	1,179	26	28	331	341
N. Mex.	854	778	1,041	1,068	9	8	112	103
Ariz.	514	495	1,038	1,068	5	5	64	67
Utah	2,362	2,394	1,170	1,170	28	28	344	352
Nev.	236	244	1,140	1,140	3	3	34	36
Wash.	3,802	3,620	1,272	1,344	48	49	562	548
Oreg.	2,442	2,414	1,170	1,275	29	31	373	361
Calif.	12,520	13,263	1,335	1,350	167	179	1,363	2,057
West.	28,619	29,297	1,244	1,277	356	374	4,192	4,327
U.S.	215,055	306,545	1,068	1,154	3,366	3,536	44,352	44,329

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
<u>Pullets of Laying Age</u>							
1937-46 (Av.)	17,818	25,425	28,439	11,124	23,453	11,205	117,462
1947	21,544	31,501	33,504	11,957	22,126	12,850	133,482
1948	21,878	29,724	31,499	10,355	22,319	11,818	127,593
<u>Pullets not of Laying Age</u>							
1937-46 (Av.)	26,221	43,788	68,515	16,851	34,418	15,728	205,522
1947	26,848	42,721	69,883	15,396	30,843	12,575	198,266
1948	26,027	38,375	59,442	14,795	28,297	13,054	179,990
<u>Other Young Chickens</u>							
1937-46 (Av.)	13,094	21,678	33,233	13,691	20,116	8,179	109,990
1947	11,808	17,601	25,042	11,547	15,766	5,897	87,661
1948	9,161	13,664	18,463	9,864	14,657	6,102	71,911
<u>All Young Chickens</u>							
1937-46 (Av.)	57,134	90,891	130,186	41,665	77,987	35,112	432,975
1947	60,200	91,823	128,429	38,900	68,735	31,322	419,409
1948	57,066	81,763	109,404	35,014	65,273	30,974	379,494
<u>Hens One Year Old or Older</u>							
1937-46 (Av.)	23,499	34,918	52,246	18,125	40,479	18,238	187,505
1947	29,352	35,323	57,194	19,826	42,305	17,097	201,097
1948	28,348	35,718	55,468	20,118	38,929	18,617	197,198
<u>Potential Layers ^{1/}</u>							
1937-46 (Av.)	67,538	104,131	149,200	46,100	98,350	45,171	510,489
1947	77,744	109,545	160,581	47,179	95,274	42,522	532,845
1948	76,253	103,817	146,409	45,268	89,545	43,489	504,781

^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

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